The Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, MORALITY, SCIENCE, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOL. VIII—WHOLE No. 439. PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 26, 1829. TERMS, $2 IN ADVANCE.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL COATE ATKINSON, No. 112 CHESNUT STREET, BETWEEN THIRD & FOURTH STREETS, AND DIRECTLY OPPOSITE TO THE POST-OFFICE—☞ COUNTING-ROOM ON HUDSON'S ALLEY.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

TO THE MOON.

I love to gaze on thee, thou brilliant queen
Of night, as silently and calm thou mov'st
Along the aerial plains, illuming the
Dark earth with thy pure stream of holy light;—
Amid the countless myriads of bright stars,
The sacred and ethereal fires that fill
The ample dome of Heav'n, thou hold'st thy reign,
Effulgent and supreme. Yes, I delight
To gaze on thee, with not one cloud to dim
Thy chaste and lovely brilliancy—and oft
At midnight's solemn hour, thy mild control
Inspires, with sweetest rapture, my lone breast;
Encheers my drooping and despondent soul,
And lifts it far above the cares and shades,
The toils and miseries of this sordid world.
Thou art the fountain of all purity
And holiness—an emanation from
The Almighty pow'r, unsullied by the dark
And withering guilt of earth—so peaceful doth
Thy beauty shine, thou seem'st to call us up
To thee—to bid us hold commune with Heav'n
Then warn'st us to forsake the turmoil
Of this wild and dreary scene—to spurn the ties
That bind us to the world, and seek to gain
A brighter, purer, happier shore. CARLOS.

HOME.

Farewell, farewell, when far away
O'er Ocean's wave I roam,
My heart shall never from thee stray,
My humble, happy home.

When first in childhood's merry hours,
With lightsome heart and free,
I've sung within the hawthorn bow'rs
Or tripp'd it on the lea.

How oft beneath pale Cynthia's beam,
I've wandered near the shore
Of Schuylkill's bright and parting stream,
In careless days of yore.

Farewell, my Home, to all I love,
That shone with holy light,
Though far away my barque shall rove,
No distance e'er can blight. E.

ON A FRIEND.

Farewell, happy soul, to thy native skies hie,
There hath thee in pleasures to mortals unknown;
In the courts of thy father, with myriads fly,
Who live in the light of his countenance alone.

Though we know thou art blest, a tear from the eye rolls,
When we think that upon thee no more we may look;
When we know that thy form in its dark prison moulds,
And thy spirit, the home it once loved, has forsook

Though we know that in Heav'n sad sorrow 's not felt,
That troubles ne'er visit those temples of love,
That to soft pity's story the heart will not melt,
And sought that is hurtful finds entrance above.

Yet we sigh when we look on the chair thou once filled,
And think of advice to young friends kindly given
And know that thy bosom with purest love trilled,
When thou show'dst virtue's path, and pointedst to Heav'n.

Forgive then the tear, for 'tis selfish to weep,
When thou hast changed sorrows for joys without end;
Yet a tear from our eyelids unconscious will creep,
And roll down the cheeks for the loss of a friend.

GIVE ME A GAY, DASHING COQUETTE.

Let simple folks prattle and silly lads sing
Of constancy, faith and true love;
Of damsels as fair as the blossoms of spring,
And as final and as true as the dove:
That some girls are pretty, when young, I agree,
I love them all, blonde and brunette;
But constancy I can't, faith, fiddle-de-dee
Give me a gay, dashing coquette.

A pound of leaf-sugar I never could eat,
Nor cranberries munch by the quart,
The one is too sour, and the other too sweet,
But I'm mightily fond of a tart:
And an angel I will never disquiet my rest,
(Tho' I can't say I've e'er seen one yet;)
But a spice of the devil to give her a zest,
Would make a most piquant coquette.

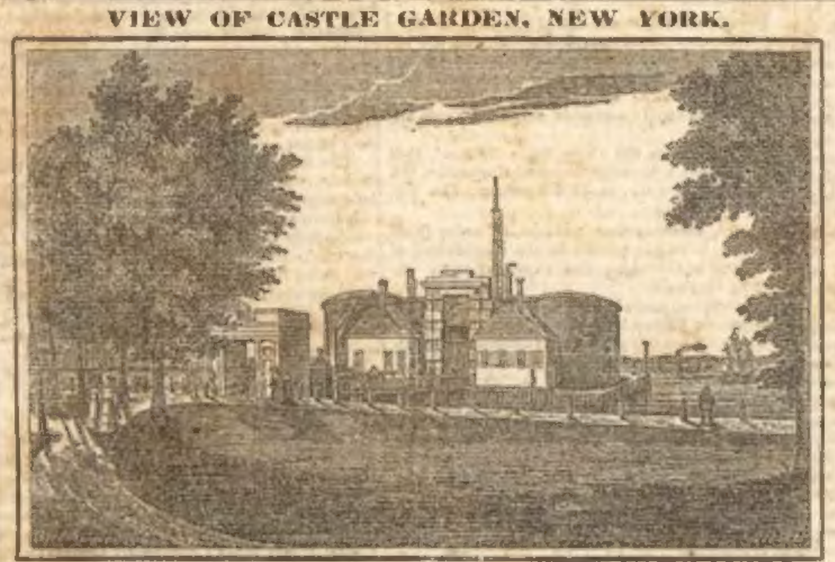
I said that an angel I never have seen,
Yet one pleasant night last July,
Aurelia displayed to celestial a mien,
I thought she'd just come from the sky:
And still, as we talked of soft music and love,
Her eyes and mine tenderly met,
And her sighs were so trembling that Cynthia above
Would have sworn that she was no coquette.

A porcelain heart to the fair I bestowed,
Which she placed in her bosom, love's throne;
And cold, while her cheek like a morning sky glow'd,
That my heart should repose near her own:
And vows were exchanged by the smooth flowing stream,
And promises not to forget:
I swore I could ne'er of inconstancy dream,
And she said she despised a coquette!

O swiftly, too swiftly, the moments flew by,
And forced us, reluctant, to part:
And next day, Tommy Trip, with a leer in his eye,
Pulled out of his pocket my heart!
Ye Gods, but philosophy boils me cool,
And whispered 'twas folly to fret;
So I calmly called Tom an impertinent fool,
And Aurelia a charming coquette.

Now a health to the dear ones, so fickle and kind,
Who seem to have slaves in their train;
And smile upon others, our chains to unbind,
And give us to freedom again.
I care not if short be her person, or tall,
If her eyes be gray, azure or jet,
(Father nature or colour will suit me—or no,
But give me a smiling coquette. J. S. C. D. D.

VIEW OF CASTLE GARDEN, NEW YORK.



From the Casket.

The engraving above will be found a striking view of this famous pleasure ground. The building from which the place derives its name, was originally erected as a fort, though we believe it was never used for warlike purposes.

Castle Garden is unquestionably one of the most delightful promenades in this country. Immediately before it lies the bay of New York, which in point of splendor is only surpassed by the Bay of Naples; and, in variety of scenery, is inferior to none in the world. The general appearance of the exterior may be better understood by a view of the print, than from any description we can furnish, and we shall only remark, that the dark stone of which the walls are composed, contrasts finely with the light and elegant decorations of the interior. The approach to the Garden is over a bridge of some extent; at the termination of which is a drawbridge, now never used. On entering, you find a flight of steps which lead to the upper promenades; of these there are two. The ground is laid out in fancy grass plots, variegated with native and exotic plants, and at all times adorned by a *starring cereus*, or some other celebrated flower running its course through the country. Immediately over the entrance is a Ball room, as large as the various halls appropriated to that use in this city, and lighted with gas. On either side of the entrance, and beneath the ball room, are two large rooms, one of which is used as a Bar, and the other as a Reading room. In those parts of the wall where guns were formerly posted, Summer houses are now erected, the portholes forming the window; and now, instead of the drawing of rammers, we hear the drawing of corks. At the side of these summer houses, or boxes, is a beautiful Italian statue, imported by a former owner expressly for this establishment. On the front of the upper walk, the name of the Garden is formed with gas lights, in letters about three feet in height.

Nothing can exceed the beauty of this Garden on a clear summer night. The spectator who is perched on one of the higher promenades, may enjoy a prospect such as is rarely to be met with. Beneath him, vessels of every description are seen gliding calmly along, while in the distance a varied and most imposing prospect of height and valley is dimly visible, leaving room to the imagination to conjure up what shapes it pleases. As he stands, he is fanned by the clear sea breeze, and the sounds of instruments and voices rising from below, greet his ear in mingled melody. Here and there, scattered in various parts of the Garden, may be seen numerous groups of well-dressed females, some lounging, and others sipping their cream and tasting their cake. In a word, the labors of the artist and florist have been united upon this fascinating spot, and they have succeeded in forming a fairy scene not surpassed, as a whole, by any in Europe.

FUNERAL OF AN INFANT AT SEA.

The following account (extracted from a popular novel) of the funeral of an infant at sea, and the conduct of the mother, (a widow,) is given in a very feeling manner:—"Silence unbroken, breathless silence, was still reigning throughout the ship. There were few of the sailors who were not attired in their Sunday and best suit of clothes; the decks were cleared, the ship's colours mounted half way to the mizen peak, and the bell at the fore castle mournfully tolling in imitation of the knell of a church; every thing betokening the approaching ceremony of a funeral at sea. Near the starboard gangway, supported upon a raised hatch, were the remains of the departed little innocent, encased in a decent, nay, almost handsome coffin, which the zeal and kind exertion of the carpenter and his gang had, during the night, contrived to make for their deceased favourite. At the present moment, the coffin was partly exposed to view, for the ship's ensign which was lying upon it, and is always designed on these occasions to act as a pall, was a little raised, that the many wistful and anxious gazers from among the crew might witness the respect which, even at so short a notice, had been endeavoured to be rendered to the remains of one so generally beloved by them, and one who had wrung from their hearts so unusual a share of their rough affections.

"At length, the bell ceased tolling. The captain, and all the officers of the Indiaman, appeared in their full uniforms and side arms and approached the gangway: the captain carrying with him a prayer book of our church. The head of every one was immediately uncovered, and while the first words of the commencement of the funeral service were issuing from the lips of the captain, the eyes of all were suddenly turned, in distressing astonishment, to the after hatchway, for, ascending from thence, with the assistance of some weeping ladies, who had vainly endeavoured to dissuade her, appeared the widow herself. There was no seeming effort on her part to assume the firmness which almost unnaturally steadied her step, and made her wish to decline the aid they were feelingly desirous of affording her. Her feet seemed unconsciously, and yet without a symptom of weakness or failing, to move forward on the deck towards the spot appropriated for the ceremony; and on every eye being turned in intense and wondering pity upon her, her's alone, —yes, I may say alone, of all around her glanced fixedly before her on the scene, without a tear to moisten it. She was in her usual dress of deep mourning, and the only sign of life or intelligence that she betrayed, beyond the mere act of approach towards our group, occurred when she had taken her place beside the captain, and when, with a convulsive shudder, she seemed first to discover that, over her wonted dress, some friend, ere she quitted her cabin, had thrown a shawl. It was a faded shawl, of little value, but one lately employed during the illness of her lost infant in at times protecting its feverish frame from the air, and any undue exposure. On perceiving it, it's present use about herself seemed strangely unpleasing to her, and she hastily attempted to take it off, and on their removing it, she followed it with a speaking glance of pain and agony. They now proceeded with the ceremony, but it did not seem to touch her. Her looks were frequently turning with an inquiring and fearful expression towards the ensign, which by this time, pall-like, completely concealed the coffin, as the hatch stood partly supported on the gang-way itself: —she startled, however, at one part of the service and her glazed eyes opened, if possible, wider and more strangely when they prepared to move the hatch; and when the word was uttered to consign the corpse to the deep, and they commenced lowering it, her soul seemed to awaken to a sense and full conception of the scene before her, and she suddenly bounded forward to prevent the act. They caught and supported her, and never shall I forget the sudden though harrowing look and attitude of intense listening, which she then wildly assumed, while her soul seemed to hang for an instant on the noise of the descending coffin.

The woman who rises above sickness and poverty combined, may look down upon the heroism of kings and generals.

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

The following is almost a literal statement of events, which occurred in my native town during the last war with Britain. For reasons, which need not be mentioned, the real names of the parties are not given.

THE RECRUITING OFFICERS.

Early in the year 18—, two strangers arrived in the village of W———, whose military dress and martial air excited no small attention among the inhabitants of that retired spot. But, though they were engaged in the same pursuits, yet there was a strongly marked difference in their manners. One of them, whose name was Jenson, and who was afterwards found to be a sergeant in the army, was noiseless and unassuming. The other, whom we shall call Captain Reyton, soon announced himself as authorized to raise recruits for the ensuing campaign; and, with all the importance which a man dressed up in "a little brief authority" could assume, exhibited the treasures, which were committed to him for bounty, to those who should enlist. He told of "battles fought and victories won"—of hair-breadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach," and especially of "trophies won by his own right hand," till credulity herself could hardly believe his assertions. Most of his time was spent in other calls than those of duty, and the card-table, the horse-race, and other scenes of expensive festivity, appeared to be objects of deeper interest to him than the cause of his country. In the expenses incident to such amusements, the wealth which he had so proudly displayed rapidly diminished.

One evening, as a number of people were collected in a tavern at the Four Corners, a village about seven miles from W———, Captain Reyton came in, and was soon seated, with three or four others, at a card-table, deeply engaged in play. The game was soon decided in his favor. "I'll not play another game on a five dollar bet," said he; "who'll join me in a game for one hundred?" "I!" and "I!" and "I!" replied three voices in succession. "Put down the sum, then," says one. And the Captain counted out one hundred dollars, carefully exhibiting his pocket-book full of bills, which the sum taken out seemed scarcely to diminish.

"You have a power of money," said a bystander, who was not engaged in the game.—"O, a mere nothing! You would say so, if you could only see Uncle Sam's treasury, at headquarters. I have only to go to that and receive ten times as much, when I want it." "And how much have you here?" "About three thousand dollars, or nearly. I paid one hundred and fifty dollars to a recruit here, just now, and a glorious good fellow he is." "What's his name?"—"That's telling. I tell no tales about my business."

The game proceeded, and again the Captain was successful. "I'll try a hand with him," said a stranger, who had come in during the game—one thousand dollar stake!" The Captain readily engaged. This time fortune (to use the dialect of the card-table) forsook him, and the one thousand dollars were deposited in the stranger's pocket. With a tremendous oath, he swore that he would not go back poorer than he came, and was soon deeply engaged in another game. Night wore away, and at length he departed, bereft of his last dollar, and pouring his heaviest curses on his fate. Day broke in the east ere he reached his lodgings.

Late in the morning he left his chamber, and repaired to the room in which the family were assembled, with a countenance that indicated no very happy state of feeling. He paced the room several times, then suddenly stopped, and exclaimed, "Curse the villain!" "Who?—what villain?" inquired Mr. Lester, the master of the house. "The villain that stole three thousand dollars from my pocket-book last night." "Are you sure that you did not lose it while you were gone?" "Lose it!—no. How could I lose it without losing the pocket-book? I tell you it is stolen. When I returned last evening it was all safe, three thousand dollars of it, lacking one hundred and fifty, that I paid to one Winship, a recruit that I got yesterday at the Four Corners." "What time did you return?" "Not far from 11 o'clock." "Indeed! I wonder we did not hear you. About daylight I heard some one go up stairs, I thought that was you." "I tell you I have not left my room since 11 o'clock last evening, till now. 'Tis that rascal Jenson. He is the thief, I've no doubt on't."

In the midst of this conversation Jenson came in. "What have you done with that money?" said Reyton, in a furious tone. "What money?" said Jenson. "The money you stole from me last night." "What do you mean?" "Mean! I mean as I say." "I shall have satisfaction for this insult." "Now you threaten my life." "By no means" "You do, and you shall suffer for it," said Reyton, and immediately left the room. With a mind agitated by surprise, anxiety, and just indignation, Jenson retired to his chamber. It was the last time. Soon a carriage was seen ascending the eastern acclivity of the Green Mountains, and conveying the unhappy victim of iniquity to head-quarters, at P——, to take his trial before a court-martial, for threatening the life of a superior. Yet, perhaps, at this moment he was less unhappy than the wretch who was triumphing over him. Such advantages does innocence enjoy over guilt.

On the evening after this event, the collection at the village tavern was larger than usual, and the presence of many who were seldom seen there, and the air of sober and fixed attention which pervaded the whole assembly, told that some circumstance of uncommon interest had called them together. But we will let them tell their thoughts in their own words.

"What will be done with the poor fellow, 'Squire Leydard, if he is convicted?" "I do not know precisely, but I know military law is very severe. If he escapes with his life, it will be well for him." "Yes, that it will," said an old revolutionary soldier, who sat by the fire smoking his pipe.—"When I was in the army, a soldier who threatened the life of his superior would have been shot." "And I heard Jenson say himself that he would'nt give sixpence for his life," said a bystander." "In the name of mercy, then, let us be doing, if we can do any thing," said a young man, whose countenance expressed the ardor of his feelings, "and not suffer an innocent man to be butchered without making an effort to save him." "It is an unfortunate thing for the young man, if he is innocent, that he started away so early this morning. I saw him go away before day-light. I do think that looks suspicious," said one of those present. "Not in the least, Sir," said Mr. Harwood, the young man before mentioned; "he only walked out a short distance, and then returned to his lodgings, and there he was taken. Now, would he have returned, d'ye think, if he had been guilty?"

During this conversation the innkeeper at the Four Corners had entered, and was attentively listening. "At what time did Capt. R. return," said Squire Ledyard. "He told me about 11," said Mr. Lester. "Well, that's a wonder, any how," said the innkeeper.—"He never left my house till four in the morning; and, when he did go, I suspect he left most of his cash behind him." "What, how is that?" said the Squire. "Humph! lost at cards, I suppose." "Why, what sort of a house do you keep?" "Why, I mean to keep a regular house, but young people will have their sports." "Will have their sports, and gamble till four o'clock in the morning!"—The innkeeper did not attempt a defence, and the conversation turned again on the events of the morning. Many spoke in favour of Jenson, and not a few facts were mentioned which served to darken the shade already thrown over the character of Reyton. At length, after appointing a committee to collect and arrange evidence, the company separated, having resolved to meet again on the next afternoon.

Meanwhile, Harwood was on his way to the Four Corners, to see what information he could there gain on the subject. The next day he returned, having obtained a full account of the transactions that occurred at the tavern during the time that Reyton was there. On enquiring for the recruit whom Reyton mentioned, there neither was nor had been any person of that name in the place.

In forty-eight hours after Reyton and his intended victim reached P——, Esquire Ledyard was there also. The court was already organized, and the trial had commenced. A sentinel stood at the door of the room where the court was sitting. On requesting to be admitted, the answer was, "No admittance." "The Commander-in-chief is within, is he not?" "He is." "I must see him on important business." "No admittance." "I am come to save the life of Sergeant Jenson." "God bless you for that. There is not a finer fellow in the regiment than Jenson. But, unless you can save him, there is little chance of his ever seeing the sun rise after to-morrow." In a few minutes Ledyard stood before the court, and stated his business. He laid before them the depositions and other evidence, which had been collected in the course of two days, and the General and other officers examined them with an earnestness which showed that they were far from being indifferent to the fate of the accused.

The sequel may be told in a few words. The case was too clear to admit of doubt. Jenson was honorably acquitted, and Reyton met a punishment milder than he deserved, in having his name struck from the rolls of the army, and in being declared incapable of ever serving again as an officer.

RENCONTRE WITH A SHARK.

"An instance of intrepidity and dexterity on the part of an up country native, well worthy of being recorded, occurred lately in the neighbourhood. I chanced to be on the spot when this display of coolness and courage took place; and, had I not witnessed it, I confess I should have been sceptical in believing what, nevertheless, is plain matter of fact. I was walking on the bank of the river at the time when some up-country boats were delivering their cargoes. A considerable number of Coolies were employed on shore in the work, all of whom I observed running away in apparent trepidation from the edge of the water—returning again, as if eager, yet afraid, to approach some object, and again retreating as before. I found, on enquiry, that the cause of all this perturbation was the appearance of a strange looking fish swimming close to the bank, and almost in the midst of the boats. Knowing that alligators were enormous enough, I at first imagined that the fish in question must be one of those frightful animals, but, remembering that the natives and alligators are not on much strangers to each other as appearances on this occasion indicated, I hastened to the spot to ascertain the matter, when I perceived a huge monster of a shark sailing along—now near the surface of the water, and now sinking down apparently in pursuit of his prey. At this moment, a native on the Choppah roof of one of the boats, with a rope in his hand which he was slowly coiling up, surveyed the shark's motions with a look that evidently indicated he had serious intentions of encountering him in his own element. Holding his rope, on which he had made a sort of running knot, in one hand, and stretching out the other arm, as if already in the act of swimming, he stood in an attitude truly picturesque, waiting the re-appearance of the shark. At about six or eight yards from the boat, the animal rose near the surface, when the native instantly plunged into the water, a short distance from the very jaws of the monster. The shark immediately turned around, and swam slowly towards the man, who, in his turn, nothing daunted, struck out the arm that was at liberty, and approached his foe. When within a foot or two of the shark, the native dived beneath him, the animal going down almost at the same instant. The bold assailant in this most frightful contest, soon re-appeared on the opposite side of the shark, swimming fearlessly with the hand he had at liberty, and holding the rope behind his back with the other.—The shark, which had also by this time made his appearance, again immediately swam towards him; and, while the animal was apparently in the act of lifting himself over the lower part of the native's body, that he might seize upon his prey, the man, making a strong effort, threw himself upperpendicularly, and went down with his feet foremost, the shark following him so simultaneously that I was fully impressed with the idea that they had gone down grappling together. As far as I could judge they remained nearly twenty seconds out of sight, while I stood in breathless anxiety, and, I may add, horror, waiting the result of this fearful encounter. Suddenly the native made his appearance, holding up both his hands over his head, and calling out with a voice that proclaimed the victory he had won while underneath the wave, 'Tan—tan!' The people in the boat were all prepared; the rope was instantly drawn tight, and the struggling victim, lashing the water in his wrath, was dragged to the shore and despatched. When measured, his length was found to be six feet nine inches; his girth at the greatest, three feet seven inches. The native who achieved this intrepid and dexterous exploit, bore no other marks of his fleecy enemy than a cut on the left arm, evidently received from coming in contact with the tail or fins of the animal.

"It did not occur to me to ask if this was the first shark fight in which he had been engaged; but from the preparations and ready assistance he received from his companions in the boats, I should suppose that he has more than once displayed the same courage and dexterity which so much astonished me. The scene was altogether one I shall never forget. The neighborhood of the combatants to the shore, for they were only a few yards from it, enabled me to see, what I have attempted to describe, to the greatest advantage."—*Calcutta paper.*

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

Reflections on Russia and Turkey.

(CONTINUED.)

Almost at the very epoch, when, as was shown in my first No., the Turks were formed into a nation, and their existence fully developed to Europe, commenced another revolution, which, rapidly and permanently, changed the history of the world. From the most remote antiquity, the ardent, active, and roaming bands of Arabia, had remained divided into numerous and hostile tribes; but with a common language, and a religious system, mild and as rational as sabaism would admit. Thus, subdivided, and, upon the ordinary principles of human action, incapable of national union; but similar in all pastoral nations who have domesticated the horse, the Arabians, so well known in history, as SARACENS, were, individually, extremely formidable. Until, however, the beginning of the 7th century of our era, the Saracens, without national union, had made no effort of power sufficient to alarm contiguous nations. Protected by their bravery, and by their arid country, these children of the desert, continued free and obscure during the rise, progress, and decline, of the empires of Assyria, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome. With no attendant event which could portend such an issue, the tribes of Arabia, were at length moved by a spirit of fire; they were almost instantaneously united under one of those men, who, at long intervals of time, seem to appear on earth to guide the action, and decide the fate of their species. So condensed, influenced, and impelled, the Arabians burst from their burning sands with the rapidity and withering effect of lightning.

If we turn our eye to the beginning of the 7th century of the Christian Era, when Mahomet announced his mission, how little could human foresight have anticipated of the course of revolution, then in Embryo!—We then behold on one side, the two great empires of Persia and Romano-Greece, teeming with men, money, and arms; and on the other, a despised, persecuted, fugitive, flying into exile before his own kindred. This singular man, revered as an exalted prophet by his own followers, but decried by the Christian, Jewish, and Hindoo nations, as an impostor; was born at Mecca, A. D. 571, and in 609, when about 40 years of age, announced himself as a Prophet.

Whatever we may justly say or think of Mahomet, at the lapse of twelve centuries, was very probably said and thought at the period of his life, by the very men who supported his pretensions. Those common-place epithets which attend his name in our books, are disgraceful to the writers. No ordinary man, nor any mere blind bigot, could have, by any possibility, effected the stupendous change produced by Mahomet. Like many other successful leaders, he imposed on the multitude, was understood, and as a man, admired by the first of his countrymen. Beside those who in 622 fled with him from Mecca to Medina, and shared his fate, he was soon followed and joined by the flower of Mecca. Amongst those eminent Arabians who voluntarily united their talents and fortunes to those of Mahomet, were Amrou, the future conquerer of Egypt; Saad ben Saadi, the future conquerer of Persia; Abu Obeidah, the future conquerer of Syria and Palestine; and as a general, above all, Khaled Eben al Walid.

In the outset of his military career, Mahomet met some severe reverses, but from the moment he was aided by such men as Amrou, Khaled, Saad, and Abu Obeidah, all fell before him. In the ten first years after "*the flight*," or Hegira, all Arabia had submitted, and the Arabians and Greeks brought into contact.

To the many moral causes originating in the then state of society, within and external to Arabia, great political revolutions contributed to at once foster the rational calculations of his officers, and the superstitious confidence of the great body of his followers. The very same year of the Hegira, or "*the flight*," A. D., 622, a destructive war was enkindled between the Greek and Persian empires. In the former, a revolution in 610, had deprived the infamous Phocas of his life, and placed on his throne the young and vigorous Heraclius. In Persia, the birth of Mahomet quickly followed the death of Nushirvan "*the just*," who, in 572, closed a prosperous reign of forty eight years. The great Nushirvan was the last monarch of Persia, of the dynasty of Sassan, who deserved to reign; anarchy, blood, and weakness marked the government of his successors; and, in 622, Khosru Parvis consummated the ruin of his country, himself, and his family, by provoking an obstinate war with Romano-Greece. Heraclius left Constantinople in April, A. D., 622, and though in the interior, his capital was besieged by Baian Khan of the Avars; he, in five campaigns, penetrated the centre and completely broke the power of the Persian empire, and weakened that of his own; and thus paralyzed the only two powers, who, from their position and force, could check the storm from the Arabian sands.

To all these circumstances, so advantageous to their success, the personal character of Heraclius added another, to secure the triumph of the Mahometans. The Greek emperor, in the Persian war, displayed the talents of a consummate general and statesman—that war once terminated, his very soul seemed changed. No two men ever differed more from each other, than did Heraclius, in the early and latter part of his reign. Crushing Persia and preparing the way for Mahometanism, he rivalled Alexander; opposing the Mahometan generals, he sunk beneath the meanest wretch who ever disgraced a sceptre.

Khosru Parvis, and his mistress Sira, have pointed many a story; but the tragic death of his own father, revenged on the monarch by the hand of his son Siroes, has given to history the shameful evidence how deeply degraded were the Persians of the age of Mahomet; and how greatly degenerated they had become from what were their ancestors in the age of Cyrus.

That historian or reader must indeed be more than steeped in prejudice, who could prefer the empty pomp, the bloody sceptres, or the idle courts of either the Persian or Christian monarchs, to the almost sublime simplicity of Mahomet, Abu Beer, and Omar; or who could regret the triumph of such men as Amrou, Saad, and Abu Obeidah, over the worthless slaves of Constantinople and Jedasmin. In that, as in every other case, order, union, and temperance, prevailed over confusion, insubordination and luxury.

Thus stood the relative chances of success between the Mahometans and their opponents, when death seized Mahomet, in 632. Effective, however, as were the operations of the Mahometans in the first age of their conquests, the worm of destruction lurked within. Over the body of its founder commenced that schism, which, at this distant and eventful epoch, paralyses and may, in the end, contribute to subvert the Mahometan religion. If such subversion does take place, it must nevertheless be remote in its occurrence.

We have before us, in general terms, the prodigious extent over which the Mahometan ritual prevails; and it may be further subjoined, that Islamism has yet fully sustained its relative extent: Spain, Sicily, Naples, and Malta, once in great part Mahometan, have been restored to Christianity; but Greece, Thrace, Bulgaria, Servia, Bosnia, Albania, and other districts were gained in the east by the former, as the latter prevailed in the west of Europe. In the long period of twelve hundred years, since the last days of Mahomet, history has not recorded a single instance of a tribe, city, or other section, however small, of the Mahometan world, abjuring that ritual for any other form of religious credence.

Defective as it may be as a guide to human reason and a check to human passions, the Mahometan religion has been depreciated more from the ferocity of the Turks than from its own intrinsic character. It has already been shown that the great western migration of this nomadic race was broken into two fragments by the Aral and Caspian seas. Those who passed to the southwest, gradually intermingled with its votaries and adopted the doctrines of the Koran. From A. D. 762 to 841, during the reigns of the eight first Abbaside Khalifs, arts, science, and civilization flourished at Bagdad; but the Khalif Motassem clouded the last days of his own life, and this age of true glory, by introducing the Turks into his capital. First, the faithless guards, they became the masters and tyrants of the Khalifs themselves, whom they elected, dethroned, and murdered at will. Increasing in power and insolence at the court of Bagdad, though, as a nation weakened from their own divisions, spread from China to the heart of Europe, the Turks were, from the 9th to the 16th century of our era, the most warlike part of mankind. The vast empire founded by Bertezera in the 6th century, was no more; but after a long division the Turks were once more collected into an empire from 998 to 1027, under Mahmoud of Gazna. This second Turkish monarchy reached from the Euphrates to the heart of Indostan, and from the Indian ocean to the Caspian and Aral seas.

The short lived empire of the Gaznivides, scarcely survived its founder, but was rapidly followed by another Turkish monarchy, formed by Tangrolipix or Togrul Beg. This third Turkish empire, so well known in history under the name of Seljuk, had its centre in Persia, and though less extended eastward than that of Gazna, reached Syria and Egypt on the west.

In the early, ardent, and military expeditions of the Saracens, Constantinople was reached and abortively besieged several times; and during the vigorous reigns of the first Abbasaide Khalifs, Asia Minor was at different periods traversed, and ravaged by the armies of Haroun Alraschid, Almamun, and Motassem; but the decline of the power of the Saracens gave a respite of three centuries to the Asiatic provinces of the Romano-Greeks. The slow but progressive and irresistible emigration of the Turks to the west, at length reached Armenia and Asia Minor. In A. D. 1050, these fierce invaders appeared on the frontiers of the Christian empire, and poured a destructive torrent from Taurus to Arzroum.

Though known to, and often in alliance with the emperors of Constantinople, through five centuries, from the reign of Justinian to that of Constantine Monomacus, the irruption into Armenia and Georgia, in the middle of the eleventh century, was the first instance of serious hostility from the Mahometan Turks against Christendom. But their ambition was not a passing passion; Armenia and Georgia were conquered from 1065, to 1068. In 1071, the Romano-Greek emperor, Romanus Diogenes, was defeated and made prisoner by the Turkish Sultan, Alp Arslan. Province fell after province, and though granted a respite by the decline and decisions of the Seljuks, the vices of the Christian government were too deeply implanted to gain advantage from the anarchy of its enemy. In 1074 the Turks united once again, and entered Asia Minor to return from its field no more. In the short period of twenty years, Asia Minor was lost to Christianity, and the Turks brought to the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus. Their immediate passage into Europe was prevented by another of those revolutions which mock at once the foresight and wisdom of man.

The Turkish kingdom of Roum, as their dominions in Asia Minor, Armenia, Georgia and Syria, were designated, was in fact only a continuation of the Seljukian empire. It may reward a moment's pause to turn our mental eye to the progress of this remarkable people. First, nationally united on the borders of China, every renewal of their power found a more westward centre. The end of the 11th century presented them to barbaric and superstitious Europe. The intellect of Europe was then too crude to appreciate the danger, but its superstition was roused; and in the storm mere physical force crushed the Turkish kingdom of Roum. The Turks might have taken possession of Constantinople with impunity; but the seizure of Jerusalem strung the nerves and maddened the brain of European millions.

Peter of Amiens, a fanatic, who in an enlightened age would have excited contempt and pity, visited, as an hermit, the Holy Sepulchre, returned to Europe, described in pathetic or inflated language the profanations of the Turks, and produced a revolution which shook the Christian and Mahometan nations to their utmost borders. Those infuriated expeditions then commenced, so well known under the name of Crusades. Of all those aggregations of men which have been found for the accomplishment of any object, there is no other instance where unity of motive was common to so many, nor is there on record another instance

where every maxim of prudence or reason which could admit success were so utterly disregarded. The war cry was to recover the Holy Sepulchre, and, in the deafening clamour, the voice of experience was lost to the infuriate multitude. The only Christian powers which were guided by the dictates of good sense, were those which in words seemed most intent on the mighty design of humbling the Turks—Pope Urban II and the Greek emperor Alexius Comnenus, inflamed the valor and applaud the zeal of such men as Godfrey of Bouillon, Hugh of Vermandois, Raymond of Thoulouse, Bohemond and Tancred, with their followers.—The mad crowd was led to expected conquest, but certain death, without reflection or inquiry.

It would be irrelevant, in a sketch necessarily brief, to follow the steps of the crusaders in the numerous expeditions into Asia and Africa, during one hundred and seventy-five years, which elapsed from the first crusade under Godfrey of Bouillon, A. D. 1096, to the death of Louis IX, or St. Louis, King of France, in 1270, under the walls of Tunis: suffice it to say, that in the language of Anna Comnena, Europe seemed to have been disrupted from its foundation and precipitated on Asia. The first crusade reached Constantinople in December, 1096; and in the ensuing May, were mustered on the plains of Bithynia, to the amount, under the lowest estimate, of *half a million*. Without much order or subordination on either side, the Turkish kingdom of Roum was broken to fragments under the pressure of this mighty host. Though wasted by war and its attendants, hunger and pestilence, enough of the Europeans remained to siege Jerusalem in July 1099.

From the latter epoch to the periodical crusades properly so called, we may add a steady drain of adventurers from Europe to Asia for nearly two entire centuries, and the whole amount of men in the flower of life, who were lost in this period of infatuation, cannot admit a lower estimate than *two millions*.

The distracted government of the last princes of the House of Seljuk, prepared the way for the crusaders, and during the occurrence of these expeditions, the Turks were governed or misgoverned by numerous and hostile Emirs, presenting a singular resemblance to the then political state of Europe.

The Turks advanced before the Europeans, however, in their re-adoption of regular government; and about 1300, the existing empire of Ottoman, began to form in Bithynia. Relieved from the pressure of Mongol arms in Asia and of the Christians of Europe, the family of Othman proceeded to increase their power, and about the middle of the 14th century entered and fixed themselves in Europe.

What was the condition of Christian Europe in A. D. 1300?—If we consider it in a religious point of view, we are taught the painful fact, that the credence of its inhabitants was divided between two corrupt systems. These systems were equally hostile to any beneficial melioration of government, morals, or national Union. Politically, the different nations were in a state of anarchy or imbecility. The Peninsula of Spain was in part held by Mahometans, France, the British islands, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden, semi-barbarous, and Russia and Poland actually barbarous. Italy, then the most civilized region of Europe, was rendered negative by petty subdivisions. The Greek empire, the frontier against the Turks, with great apparent means, was, in reality, a decrepit body already prostrate.

On the other hand, though also barbarous, the Ottoman Turks acted with unity of design, and in two centuries and a half, swept over the immense space from the mount of the Euphrates, to that of the Drave. The disorderly armies of Europe recoiled before the equally brave and much better disciplined Turks. When we examine the predisposing causes, it may excite our regret, but it cannot our surprise, at a review of such a catastrophe.

History, taken generally, is the record of human crimes and folly; but, in particular, that part which places before us the relations of the Turks with the Romano-Greeks, superinduces sentiments of indignation and horror. Before the complete establishment of the Turks in Europe, about 1345, their Sultan, Orchan, extorted from the empress Anne of Savoy, wife of Andronicus III, and mother of John Palæologus, a treaty by which the Mahometan monarch secured an open slave market in Constantinople; and this flagitious convention was unblushingly ratified by the Imperial historian John Cantacuzene. Gibbon, Vol. VII, page 477.

This act was only one of an unbroken series of acts on the part of the Christian nations towards the Turks, which it is painful, but to comprehend their relations with each other, it is necessary, to review. Constantinople was not actually occupied by the Turks until May 29th, 1453; but what else than Turkish slaves were the inhabitants from the reign of Amu-

The period of Turkish triumph in any quarter of the earth is, to all human probability passed, forever; and the untenchable Turks are perhaps doomed to expiate for not only their own insolence in power, but for even the crimes, folly, and weakness of their enemies. Their early conquests in Europe were too easily won.—They found Christian Europe barbarous, and without a single tolerably well regulated government. They found Europe without armies, or fleets, or finances, and without the cement of general commerce. Barbarous themselves, the Turks have remained so, and after having resisted for centuries in view of the most rapid intellectual advance, still present the manners of the Scythian, whilst Christian Europe has proceeded with a lion's strength and an eagle's flight in arts and science, and in particular most dangerous science to the Turks, that of *war*.

Aloof from the brotherhood of European nations, uninspired by emulation, and wrapped within himself, the Turk has stood still, or retrograded in the scale of man, presenting the curious spectacle of a body of men attaining the utmost perfection of personal elegance, grace, majesty, strength, and manly beauty; and at the same time slumbering out their lives unambitious of attaining, scarcely conceiving the existence of that mental improvement, which, if professed by them, would have put them at the very head of the human species.

Such, though many may deem it a figure of imagination, is literally the features of the Turk of Europe and west in Asia. According to some authors, originally of the race of the deformed Hun, since their passage over the Oxus and long residence in Persia, Asia Minor, and Europe, their Persian, Georgian, and Circasian mothers have imparted to them a perfection of physical form, at once the envy and admiration of the European traveller. But their noble forms, their intrepidity, their bravery and sobriety avail them not. Even recent attempts to effect reform must accelerate their downfall. They have been retrograde or stationary too long to permit any violent or sudden change with impunity in face of their truly formidable enemies, the Russians.

[To be Continued.]

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Monday, various Petitions and Memorials were presented and referred, and Resolutions submitted. The Bill for the adjustment of Land Claims in Missouri was read a second time, and ordered to be engrossed. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a number of Petitions were presented and referred. Various bills were then reported by some of the Committees, and were read twice and committed. The House then took up the consideration of the Resolution relating to a National Armory on the Western Waters. A brief discussion took place; all the amendments were rejected, and the Resolution was then adopted in its original form.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

Price—$2 00 per annum—payable in advance.
$3 00 do. if not paid during the year.
$1 25 for six months—in advance.
Papers discontinued only at the option of the Publisher, when arrearages are due.

*** Small notes of solvent banks received at par value for Subscriptions, &c. by mail.

We have received a number of Solutions to Cyrus's question of last week. Only one can be inserted.

The following Arithmetical solution to the question proposed by Cyrus, is offered:—Supposing that each of the Legatees are entitled to receive pro rata, in proportion of the residue; then, by fractions, the sum of the 1-3, 1-4 1-5, and 1-6, amount to 19-20ths of the whole. So as 20 : 19 :: 1-3—Answer 21 05—share of 1-3

19/60 × 80/19 × 1-4 do. 16 70 do. 1-4
80/19 × 20/19 × 1-5 do. 12 63 do. 1-5
21/19 × 20/19 × 1-6 do. 10 53 do. 1-6

60 00 the sum left—

Of which each legatee receives his respective proportion as above obtained, by a statement in Fractions.

DARIUS.

AUCTION DUTIES.

The following is the amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers of this city, on the 19th inst. for the last quarter, comprising the months of September, October, and November:—

R. F. Allen,	$10 691 07
W. C. Ford,	6,402 08
J. Jennings,	6 286 57
M. Gillingham,	5 121 98
P. Graham,	3 340 63
S. W. Lippencott,	3,110 19
G. W. Richards,	1,845 39
M. Thomas,	1,089 18
*Freeman,	571 21
	$37,644 62

* The principal sales made by T. B. Freeman, are not dutiable.

About five o'clock last Sunday morning, a watchman, passing the shop of Mrs. Wigmore, famous for her unrivalled skill in preparing molasses candy, perceived a light within, and, peeping between the shutters, saw a mulatto man apparently very busy. He spoke to him, and the light was put out. The watchman opened the door, and the fellow escaped by a back window. By the time Mrs. Wigmore, having been alarmed, had come down stairs.—Many of our readers will rejoice to hear that she missed, on examination, only a dollar and a few cents; having paid her rent on Saturday. The thief had entered a back window, and had unfastened the front door, that he might have two chances for escape. He was seen, with a companion, running across the garden of the Quaker Alms House, through which, and the adjoining yards, they escaped into Third street.

RAPID TRAVELLING.—About 9 o'clock on terday morning, a stout, elderly man calling himself Samuel Hunter, was arrested by Mr. Foster, who keeps the Market street ferry-house, and taken before Alderman Binns, charged with having taken, about 8 o'clock, from a room upstairs in the ferry house, a looking glass worth 25 cents. Hunter carried himself boldly, cross-examined Mr. Foster, told his own story in his own way, and with a most imposing air of innocence, protested that he was a highly injured man. He was, however, handed over to the Constable, who lodged him in the dock of the Mayor's Court, now in session. A bill was sent to the Grand Jury, who found it a *true bill*; the prisoner pleaded *not guilty*; a jury was empannelled, and they said *guilty*. Samuel Hunter was then sentenced, by the Recorder, to three months' imprisonment, and deposited in the Walnut street Prison by half-past eleven; thus performing the generally tedious journey between *crime* and the *Penitentiary* in three hours and thirty minutes.

A few nights since, a gentleman attached to the orchestra of one of the theatres, and residing a short distance West of the Schuylkill permanent bridge, after the conclusion of the evening's performance, set out, as usual, to walk home. At the bridge, he was cautioned, by the gate-keeper, to beware of two suspicious looking fellows that had just passed. He put his money and his watch into one of his boots, and went on. Near the other end of the bridge, these men accosted him, one of them asking the time of night; but he declined producing his watch. The three walked quietly on together, till they came to the Darby road. One of the fellows then suddenly and violently seized the musician, who drew a sword from the cane in his hand, made a thrust at his assailant, and probably wounded him, as he sung out as if hurt.—The other vagabond clapped his hand on his companion's mouth, and the gentleman made his way home without further molestation.

An attempt was made, on Monday night, to rob the southern mail, between FRENCHTOWN and NEW-CASTLE. The robbers cut the boot of the Stage and succeeded in opening a mail bag which was filled with papers; they then took a trunk, belonging to a passenger, and made off.

We learn, from the NORFOLK HERALD, that in the VIRGINIA CONVENTION, late on Saturday evening, the question of the *basis of representation* was settled; the following resolution, offered by Mr. GORDON, having been carried, after a very warm and animated debate, by a vote of 55 to 41:—

Resolved, That the Representation in the Senate and House of Delegates of Virginia, shall be apportioned as follows:—

"There shall be 13 Senators west of the Blue Ridge of Mountains, and 19 east of those mountains:—

"There shall be in the House of Delegates 127 members, of whom 29 shall be elected from the District west of the Alleghany Mountains, 24 from the Valley between the Alleghany and Blue Ridge, 40 from the Blue Ridge to the Head of Tide Water, and 34 thence, below."

The RICHMOND ENQUIRER of Saturday expresses the hope that the CONVENTION may adjourn some time in December, and regards the subject of the RIGHT of SUFFRAGE as nearly disposed of. Respecting the other great question, it is said:—"The Basis of Representation is not yet adjusted. The original resolutions of Mr. Cooke and of Mr. Upshur were yesterday voted out.—Mr. Cooke's basing the House of Delegates upon the white population alone, and the Senate on Federal Numbers—Mr. Upshur's, taking Mr. Gordon's plan of actual appointment as a substratum, looked forward to a prospective apportionment, upon a fair average of the white population, and of the Federal numbers in both Houses of the Legislature—Mr. Upshur, however, declared yesterday, he that had intended his scheme as a conciliatory compromise to the members of the West; but as Mr. Doddridge had disclaimed it in the name of the West, he had no longer any wish to retain it, and he should, therefore, unite with other members in voting it out—And it was accordingly voted out, unanimously, with one distinguished exception.—Mr. Gordon's resolution met with a better fate. It was adopted by fifty against forty-six. The East voting in favor of it, and the West against it. Two additional Propositions were submitted towards the close of yesterday's Session—one of Mr. Leigh of C., and the other of Mr. Cooke of Frederick—Mr. Leigh's arranging the Representation for the present, and admitting its expansion in favor of the Western people to a certain extent:—Mr. Cooke's taking Mr. Gordon's scheme, we presume, for the present, and making it the duty of the Legislature so constituted, to re-apportion the Legislature after the year 1840, and at the same time to re-assess the lands of the Commonwealth."

The "distinguished exception," above alluded to, was Mr. MADISON, who voted alone against the abandonment of Mr. UPSHUR's proposition. The editor of the ENQUIRER begins to hope for an amicable arrangement. Mr. LEIGH, on submitting his plan, above referred to, used this language:—"He wished to bring this question up, not for adjustment: all hope of that was at an end after the temper which had been exhibited; it was manifest that both sides were unwilling to agree upon any compromise. When a proposition in that character was offered to the gentlemen from the west they rejected it, he was about to say, with disdain. He did not, of course, speak of the motives of gentlemen, but only of their course. Though he thought this very unjust: but he should not enter into the question which appeared indeed to be interminable, and which if pressed to its extremes threatened to divide the State. Mr. Leigh said, that if, sinking that question entirely, if it were possible to sink it, the proposition he now offered should be acceptable to the west, and they would go with him for the promotion of perpetual harmony by destroying forever the principle and cause of discord between them, he was prepared to abide by it. But if this should be rejected by them with unanimity, and they persisted in standing firm on what they called their strict rights, all motives for compromise would be gone, and sorry, heartily sorry was he to add that every hope of real and substantial union with them would be gone too. Earnest, zealous, and sincere, as they were, they might rest assured that with equal honest sincerity and perseverance, he, for one, should adhere to what he regarded as essential to the existence of the country. For property was necessary to existence. To live as a freeman was indeed a great good: but in order to live in freedom it was necessary to live, and in order to live it was necessary to have property, and to have it at a man's own disposal—He cared not whether they were few or many, whether it was a monarch or his fellow-citizens, he was equally unwilling that any should have the disposal of his property.—He was anxious, most anxious, if possible, to sink the question forever. He offered what in his own judgment, (he was going to say his impartial judgment, but he could not know it to be so,) would more contribute to their interest in all respects than any that had yet been presented to them. It was because he thought so, that he was induced to offer it. He had done his best to shake off the influence of prejudice and of passion, though he knew it to be impossible to do this entirely. He offered this as a compromise. Its merit would be gone if it failed to that end, and all that could possibly recommend it to the acceptance of gentlemen from the S. E. part of the State, would be gone too."

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

There were 70 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 35 of which were of adults and 35 children—19 under one year of age—11 were from the Alms House and 12 people of colour are included—7 of these were occasioned by the Small-pox.

The Philadelphia Album has passed into the hands of Mr. Jesper Harding, publisher of the Pennsylvania Inquirer.

The Ladies' Literary Port Folio has been transferred to Mr. E. Littell, Bookseller, and is to be improved the next year, by a liberal transfer of the contents of the Museum into its pages.

The store in Market street above Third, lately burnt, has been rebuilt already. A fireman, who was thoroughly drenched at the fire, tells us that his great coat has scarcely had time to dry.

The bill, to exempt from taxation the houses and lots occupied by Fire Companies, in this city and county, passed through Committee of the whole, in our State Senate, on Friday.

The steamboat William Penn and sloop Mary, of this port, came together while under full weigh on Saturday morning last, near Marcus Hook. Considerable damage was sustained by both vessels, but no injury occurred to the passengers.

The Adjutant General of the United States reports, that 2,431 recruits enlisted in the army from January 1, to September 30, 1829.

We learn from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. that the property in that place, belonging to the Middle District Bank, was disposed of by auction on Tuesday, and brought $18,000. The banking house was struck off at $5,000.

The Venango, (Pa.) Democrat mentions, that while Mr. James Elder was hunting on the borders of the Tionesta creek, he shot at a wild duck sitting in the water; the ball from his gun struck a pine twig floating down the stream, by which it was turned forty-five degrees from its first direction, and struck Mr. John Range, jr. while standing at his own door, on the same side of the creek with Mr. E., passed through the shoulder blade and broke the breast bone.

Mr. Causici, the sculptor, received $10,000 for the statue recently placed on the Washington Monument in Baltimore. He was engaged on it sixteen months.

The British North American and West India Naval commands are to be united, and Bermuda made the head quarters. This arrangement is to go into effect in the spring, when Vice Admiral Griffith Colpays will take the command.

A gentleman who is conversant with such subjects, states, that the "spots on the Sun" are now larger than have been seen at any time since 1816. The principal one is near the centre of the disc, and when the sky is clear may be seen, with careful observation, by the naked eye. Around this are a great number of smaller spots, most of which were first observed on Monday. Similar spots are also to be seen on other portions of the disc.

A man in Cincinnati, Ohio, having in a state of intoxication abused his wife, she fled to a neighbour's for protection, where she was followed by her husband, who demanded that she should be given up to him. The master of the house refused him admission, on which he threatened to force his way in; he was told not to do it at his peril, but persisted, when the master of the house shot at him, and broke his thigh, of which wound he died.

The Philadelphia Bank bill passed the Senate on Wednesday; a section having been added requiring the President and Directors to signify their acceptance of its provisions, on or before the first of next January. The number of shares which the bill authorizes the Bank to extinguish, is five thousand.

According to the Mexican Advocate, a Spanish and English paper lately established at Nacogdoches, in the Texas, that town consists of about one hundred and twenty five houses, of rough construction, with about six hundred and fifty inhabitants, exclusive of two hundred and sixty soldiers, under the command of Colonel Pedras.

The President's Message was received at Charleston early on the morning of the 11th; having been carried 550 miles in three days and nights.

A Newfoundland paper states the marriage of "the Rev. Mr. Williams, aged 76, to Miss Polly Candle, aged 14. Majority of the Rev. gentleman over the fair luminary 62.

The Baltimore American of Saturday says that Anthracite Coal was selling as fast as it could be delivered from the vessel, at twelve dollars per ton.

An Ohio editor declined publishing an obituary notice of two columns, on the death of an infant three month's old! deeming it rather too long; and for which refusal the writer *stopped his paper*.

Mrs. Child, author of Hobomock, has published The Frugal Housewife. It is ironically dedicated "to those who are ashamed of Economy."

The Hon. David Crockett, member of Congress, cautions travellers against the impositions of a Mr. Brickland, innkeeper at Washington, Pa., and agent of the line of stages from Wheeling to Washington City; who is in the practice of charging for meals and lodgings, with the stage fare, whether the passengers enter his house or not—"insolently remarking—that his supper was ready, and if I did not partake it was my own fault."

The inhabitants of Portland, Maine, have decided, 847 to 479, not to accept the bill for a city charter.

Governor WOLF, on the 15th inst., issued a proclamation confirming and continuing all appointments made, and all commissions heretofore lawfully issued, for the term of six months from that period, unless the said appointments and commissions shall be sooner suspended and annulled.

It is stated in the Ohio State Journal, that the President's Message reached Columbus, the capitol of the state, in 34 3-4 hours. The distance is 418 miles.

An act, allowing free persons of color to sit as jurors, has been passed by the Legislature of the Island of Grenada, and assented to by the King of England.

The secretary of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on Friday last, presented to the senate a message from the governor, accompanied with a report of the canal commissioners.

It is stated in the Raleigh, N. C. Register, that the President's Message reached Fayetteville in three hours and twelve minutes, from Raleigh—a distance of 60 miles. The time would have been less than this, had not one of the horses fallen through a bridge and broken his leg. His rider had to run on foot for nearly a mile, until he reached the next stage.

At Savannah, on the 12th instant at noon, the thermometer stood at 72, and on the next day there was ice. No rain had fallen for more than four months.

The Boston Palladium says that a gentleman of that city had on his table, on Monday, a fine ripe water mellon, from Constantinople.

It is conjectured that the leaves of every tree, subject to the operations of early frost and a meridian sun, assume the hue which the bark will impart to dye.

Combination 4, 22, 38, capital prize of $3000, sold by N. Canfield & Co.

We learn from the Salem Mass. Register, that the huge Boa Constrictor, brought to that town in the brig Osprey, from Manilla, is dead, probably in consequence of the cold weather.—He was 13 1-2 feet in length.

In Boston, last week, some workmen were employed in taking down an old house in Southack-street, when several boys, who were playing about, knocked down one of the shores, placed to secure a chimney, and it fell. One of the workmen and some other persons were somewhat hurt; but the bulk of the bricks fell upon and killed a man named Michael Lynch, who had solicited work, but had not been employed.

A young lady, preparing a doll, *a la Vestris*, for the fair at the Masonic Hall, had some trouble with part of the drapery, and was advised by her brother to send for a mantua-maker.—"Lord, brother, you think we girls can do nothing: I'll send for no *man to make her*."

The gaieties of the winter have not yet commenced at Washington. According to a correspondent of the New York Commercial, there is some doubt, among those not admitted to court secrets, whether the Presidential Levees will be continued.

The Senate of Tennessee was engaged, on the 4th inst. examining witnesses on the trial of Judge Williams. On the 2nd, the House of Representatives appointed a committee to enquire into the official conduct of Judge Haskell.

On Friday night, a gentleman from New York placed in the hands of J. Barker, of the Marlborough hotel, at Boston, for Gilbert and Sons, two packages, one containing thirty three hundred dollars in New England bank-notes, the other, one hundred doubloons. On Saturday morning, a man called and asked for any packages Mr. Barker might have for Messrs. Gibert; when both were given to him. A reward of five hundred dollars is offered for the rogue and the money.

From Richmond, we learn that Gen. Taylor has declined accepting the seat in the Convention which was tendered to him on the resignation of Mr. Monroe, and that Mr. Osborne has been chosen in his place. We are glad to hear that Mr. Monroe's health is something better, though he is still much indisposed.

A reward of five hundred dollars is offered, at New-York, for the apprehension of Samuel B. Burr, late master of the sloop Virginia, owned at Haverhill, Mass. said to have absconded from New York with five thousand dollars in notes of the N. Y. Branch of the U. S. Bank.

The Albany papers of Saturday morning mention, that the cold of Thursday night had made much ice in the river, and large quantities were floating on Friday, to the great inconvenience of the steam-boats and sloops. The canal is closed.

Among the steam boat arrivals mentioned in the Pittsburg Gazette of Friday last, are the Commerce and the Herald, with two hundred and ten tons of pig metal from Tennessee.

Miss Frances Wright is lecturing in the theatre at Cincinnati.

Great excitement prevails in Boston, in consequence of the discovery of recent robberies of the tomb. A party of sailors lately watched a grave-yard, lest the body of a mess-mate should be stolen. They made discoveries which induced the call of the watch. Three dead bodies were discovered which had been disinterred, and a grave was discovered half opened. Several persons, suspected of being resurrectionists, were apprehended, and several others succeeded in running away.

The Vermont Gazette says that Mr. Abner Noble, of Bennington, aged 68, fell from a loaded wagon upon his face, between the wheels, and was smothered to death. His widow lost her first husband one dark night, 10 or 12 years ago, by accidentally falling from the same wagon down the precipitous bank of the Safford mill pond, where he was drowned.

The House of Representatives, on Saturday, refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate to the Philadelphia Bank Bill. On the same day a petition from Dauphin county, praying an investigation of the official conduct of Judge Franks, was read and laid on the table.

B. W. Richards, T. Cave, and Henry Toland, have been chosen by the House of Representatives, Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania; and Wm. Boyd, and John M. Barclay, Directors of the Philadelphia Bank. Mr. Toland has declined.

A woman was hung in Savannah, Hardin county, Geo., on the 13th ult., having been previously convicted of the murder of her husband. Her name is Hughes. She confessed that she murdered her husband by repeated blows with an axe while he was in a state of intoxication.

Orders were received, on Monday, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, for the immediate equipment of the Brandywine frigate for sea.

The report of interments, in New York, during the past week, gives the following:—11 men, 17 women, 22 boys, and 17 Girls—Total 67.—8 died of Scarlet fever.

The health of the King continued good. He was to pass the winter at Windsor Castle.

In France last year, there were 4855 accidental deaths, 1754 suicides, and 86 duels, 29 of the latter were fatal.

The Post Master General, in his Annual Report, gives the following brief account of the progress and improvement of his department:—

The General Post Office was established July 26, 1775. There was then but one line of posts extending from Falmouth, in New England, to Savannah, in Georgia, and the Post Master General was authorised to establish such cross posts as he should think proper.

In October, 1782, the Post Master General was required, by Act of Congress, to cause the mail to be carried once a week to all the Post Offices; and by the same Act he was authorised to make a provision for the transmission of newspapers by mail.

When the Federal Government was organized under the present Constitution, in 1789, the Post Office establishment was revived and perpetuated. There were then, at the close of 1790, only seventy-five Post Offices in the United States, and the extent of post roads in the United States, in 1790, amounted to 1875 miles. Now, the number of Post Offices is eight thousand and four, and the post roads amount to 115,000 miles.

The first line of mail coaches in the United States, was established in pursuance of an Act of Congress, passed September 7, 1785, extending from Portsmouth, in New Hampshire, to Savannah, in Georgia. The transportation of the mail in coaches amounts, at this time, to 6,507,818 miles in one year; and from the first day of January next, it will be increased to 8,785,810 miles. The whole yearly transportation of the mail, in coaches, sulkies, and on horseback, amounts to about 13,700,600 miles.

His statement of the financial concerns of the Department is explicit. The Post Office Department is in a prosperous condition.

THE ARMY.—It appears, from the official report of Gen. Macomb to the Secretary of War, that the numerical force of the army, under its present organization, is as follows:—1 Major General, 2 Brigadier Generals, 1 Adjutant General, 2 Inspector Generals, 1 Quartermaster General, 4 Quartermasters, 1 Commissary General of Subsistence, 2 Commissaries, 1 Surgeon General, 8 Surgeons, 45 Assistant Surgeons, 1 Paymaster General, 14 Paymasters, 1 Commissary General of Purchases, 1 Assistant Engineer, 2 Military Storekeepers, 12 Colonels, 12 Lieutenant Colonels, 19 Majors, 120 Captains, 148 First Lieutenants, 148 Second Lieutenants, 11 Sergeant Majors, 11 Quartermaster Sergeants, 354 Sergeants, 424 Corporals, 14 principal Musicians, 212 Musicians, 108 Artificers, 56 Enlisted Men for Ordnance, 3452 Privates, 346 Commissioned Officers.

The Eastern Department consists of 53 companies, 233 commissioned officers, and 2662 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The Western Department consists of 53 companies, 178 commissioned officers, and 2285 non-commissioned officers and privates.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

Nashville, Tenn. Dec. 4.—For some time past, the Post Master of this place has observed that the letters mailed for Nashville at Hardeman's post office, in Williamson county, regularly arrived here with the seals broken. Last week he despatched one of his deputies to Hardeman's, with directions to deposit in that office a letter directed to this place containing a five dollar note in good money, and a considerable sum in spurious notes. The letter was accordingly mailed, and as was expected, arrived here broken open, and the contents gone. The postmaster, at Hardeman's, in consequence of an accident happening to his lock, has been compelled to entrust his packets to the Mail Rider as far as Nolensville, (about six miles,) where they were deposited in a mail bag, under lock and key, and in this manner was the packet conveyed which contained the test letter. The Rider was immediately apprehended—brought before Judge M'Nairy, and held to bail in the sum of $5,000, for his appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court of the United States, for this district. We forbear any comment upon the circumstances.

The Kentucky Commentator of the 1st inst. states, that a few days previous, a man, who was travelling on foot from Lexington, in a state of partial inebriation, having got "to the brow of the hill, where the road passes along the top of the river cliff, and leads down in the town" of Frankfort, left the beaten track in order to avoid the mud, and inclining too much to the left, tumbled headlong down the cliff, about 20 feet perpendicularly, and then rolled down to the bottom, a distance of about three hundred feet more, over the stones and brushes! Although sadly bruised, the individual in question received no serious injury; but managed to pick himself up, and find his way into town, with a firm determination, as is said, of being more temperate for the future.

Great Fire at Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cincinnati Gazette Office, Dec. 14.

About six o'clock on Friday evening last, a fire broke out at the south-east corner of Main and Third streets, in the wooden building occupied as a store and auction room by Messrs. J. & C. V. Harris. In a few minutes the whole building was enveloped in flames. The buildings on the same square South and East, for some distance, were also of wood. All on Main street south, to the brick house occupied by H. Ragnet as a store, were very soon on fire. By great exertions the progress of the fire south was arrested at this point.

Very soon after the fire began to rage, a brisk wind sprung up from the south, which directed the flame immediately across Third street. The large brick building, at the corner, occupied as a store below by Mr. A Graham, and above by M. Dawson's printing office, it was supposed could be saved. But a frame building, east of it, soon caught fire, and involved the brick in the destructive element. All the buildings on the east side of Main street to the Bank, U. S. were abandoned, and efforts made only to save the property. Except two buildings of brick adjoining the brick corner, they were all of wood, and occupied as stores and Millinar shops.

The extent of the losses cannot be accurately ascertained. Some individuals lost every thing, their residence being connected with their places of business. Insurance was effected on some of the property destroyed; but to what amount we cannot state with any degree of accuracy. In the destruction of real estate, Col. Carr is the principal sufferer. He had no insurance.

It happened, unfortunately, that there was no supply of water in the city, the water works being stopped from operating by an accident that a day or two before obstructed the pumps.

The place where the fire commenced was about 350 yards from the river, but owing to the double difficulty of obtaining buckets, and of enforcing any sort of order, it was a long time before any water could be obtained from that source of supply. The hose, too, were found to be out of order. Indeed, it was lamentably manifest that the city was in a most unprepared condition to encounter the dangers of fire. Blame seems very fairly to attach to the fire companies and to their officers—to the City Council, and to a great majority of the citizens. To the first, for the tardiness attending the movements of the engines to the place, and for the bad condition of the hose. To the second, because of their defective arrangements in regard to reservoirs of water, and the efficacy of their provisions for supplying buckets and enforcing obedience. And to the last, for the very great indifference, indolence, and insubordination that were manifested by too many.

On the other hand, a certain portion of the citizens cannot be too highly commended for the active and disinterested exertions they made to arrest the destruction that threatened the city. Many endured the severest toils, and encountered the most imminent danger, without a scintilla of personal interest at risk, actuated solely by that generous benevolence of feeling that, in the moment of distress regards every man as a brother, and absorbs every thing selfish, in the high and noble motive of making the most active efforts to avert a great calamity from a fellow man, though unknown and otherwise unregarded. Among these may properly be included a portion of the people of colour.—Notwithstanding the recent and ungenerous attempt to expel them from the city, and the insults and outrages against them which were for a time permitted, many of them were among the most active, and with the foremost at the point of danger. Some, no doubt, were less honorably employed, and in this it is very certain they were not alone.

In making the preparations to obtain water from the river, the ladies were conspicuous for the promptness, energy and success with which they acted. Among them we observed Mrs. A. DRAKE, of the Cincinnati theatre, who, with an eloquence and force of character peculiar to herself, exhorted and rebuked those who stood idly looking on, until, for very shame, they were compelled to follow her example, and that of the ladies, in putting their hands to the work.

The fire raged for about three hours, and during this period, the most unremitting efforts were necessary and were kept up. We have heard of but a single accident injurious to an individual. One person, upon whom some timbers and rubbish fell, had his thigh broken and some of his ribs dislocated. He was otherwise sadly bruised, but hopes are entertained that he may survive.

New York, Dec. 21.—A notorious offender, calling himself William Fitz, stole a cloak on Thursday afternoon about 5 o'clock, from a gentleman who was going on board the Albany steam boat. The gentleman missed his cloak soon after the boat started, landed at Caldwell's, and returned to the city the same evening. The fellow was arrested, indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for 18 months, by 12 o'clock on Friday, being less than 20 hours from the time the *theft was committed*.

A store in Water street was also forcibly entered the same night by some daring villains, who carried off between $3 and $4000 in bank bills, and between 7 and 8 thousand dollars in checks and notes, together with many valuable papers. The notes and papers were found yesterday morning, scattered about on the Battery.

A man by the name of Johnson, a husband and the father of several children, who has recently been engaged on the Hampshire and Hampden Canal, was missing about two months since, from Westfield, and with him a young lady the daughter of a respectable citizen of that town. This event produced no little excitement in that quarter, and every exertion was made to trace the fugitives, but without effect, until a letter was received at *Westfield*, stating that a man and woman was boarding in Western, in the county of Worcester, who came there in male dresses, and after tarrying there a short time went away and returned in a few days, the lady in her proper dress, and called themselves man and wife. Upon the receipt of this information at Westfield, two officers started for Western on Saturday night last, and took them about four o'clock on Sunday morning, and carried them to Westfield. Johnson has been committed to the jail in this town to await his trial at the next session in May.—*Springfield paper.*

The Vermont Watchman tells a story of a man who had joined a temperance society, but still hankered for the unnatural stimulus. He instructed his merchant that *linseed oil* meant *new rum*, and *sperm oil, brandy*. A neighbor making a pilgrimage to the store, was requested to take two bottles and get a quart of each kind of oil. On his return, many thanks were offered; and the night being stormy, some regret was expressed that there were no spirits in the house to offer him. "Oh, never mind," says the neighbor, "I drank pretty freely of *your oil*, and am not much in need of *spirit*."

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1829.

We have received and examined "The American Recorder," a new octavo paper published at Washington, by George M. Groard. It is neatly printed, and contains many important state papers; besides tables of imports and exports, of tonnage, of duties, &c. &c. The Editor justly claims, and we trust will receive, due patronage.

We have been furnished with a copy of the "Constitution of the Philadelphia Society for bettering the condition of the poor"—a good title! We hope it may be productive of much good. The condition of the indigent poor requires guardian care, to preserve them from the miseries to which they are exposed during the inclemencies of winter. Good advice, the countenance of the affluent, occasional pecuniary assistance, and honourable employment, will go far towards effecting the objects of this institution. We hope the poor may partake with the rich in the common bounties of Heaven.

Among the contemplated reductions of imposts, we suggest the propriety of reducing the postage on newspapers, periodicals, and letters. The diffusion of moral and literary improvement should indeed be gratuitous; and the means of information to commercial men and mechanics rendered cheap, by a reduction in the postages; which, at present, are, in some instances, oppressive, and in all too high charged.

The President's Message has been the subject of critical examination by the newspaper editors generally. His notice of the Cherokee Indians, and their probable fate, as discovered by the complexion of that Message, is much disapproved of. But what seems to give most cause for offence on the score of delicacy is, the premature, unauthorised attack upon the Bank of the United States. The conclusions drawn by the President, and warmly recommended by him to Congress, are pronounced false and inconclusive, and animadverted upon with much asperity.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW.

We have been politely favored with the 12th No. of the American Quarterly Review, for December, published by Carey & Lea. We fain would have glanced over the contents in a cursory manner, as usual, but our attention was strongly arrested by the very important and highly interesting selections it contains, with some of which we were quite fascinated. We pass over several articles which may be interesting to *general readers*, but which our time will not allow us to discuss, and refer at once to the life of Arthur Lee, which the reviewers have reviewed with some degree of asperity. Some allowance must be made for the bias of an author, in delineating the character of his respectable connections;—and all must be aware, that the name of *Lee*, connected as it is with our early national history, affords ample excuse for

indulgence in particularities! Much interesting original matter is quoted by the reviewers, with great propriety and effect.

"The Republic of San Marino," by a member of that distinguished community, is introduced under the patronage of George Washington Erving, Esq.—a name capable of inspiring respect, and of recommending and fixing the attention of readers.

"Lafayette in America."—The very copious quotations from the author, A. Lavasseur, are entertaining. They show the feelings of a Frenchman highly excited. Our imagination yet glows with fervor at the recollection of the eventful period which he so feelingly describes, and we are much gratified in discovering those tender recollections so beautifully, so chastely characterized by the respectable author.

"Jefferson's Posthumous Works."—In running over the memoirs, miscellaneous papers, and correspondence of the illustrious Jefferson, we were highly gratified. Some of his observations, in particular those on the subject of slavery, are highly instructive. We have certainly been mistaken in the character of this man; and we need only refer to the Review, page 502, to be convinced, and to convince others, of the justness of his views, and the extent of his philanthropy, on this great national question.

Great excitement exists both in Eastern and Western Virginia, respecting the new constitution proposed for that state by the Convention now sitting. The different interests, particularly on the basis of representation, appear difficult if not impossible to reconcile, and threaten the division of that commonwealth. The Staunton Spectator in noticing the possibility of a return to the calculation of slaves, makes use of the following language:—"It is too monstrous, too tyrannous and unjust to be submitted to by men deserving to be free. The West, we are proud to say, will not submit to it. She spurns the degrading yoke, and will not wear it. Those who seek to enslave her are pursuing a vain phantom which may lead them into the ditch, but never to victory. We warn them then, to give up the chase. Let them treat us as men, and we will be their brethren;—but if they insist on making our connexion one of degradation only, they calculate too much upon our brotherhood. Though they may forget their duties, they must not be surprised if we remember our privileges.

"AN AFFECTING CAUSE."

The municipal court of Boston have been very unprofitably engaged in the prosecution of a young lady on the charge of stealing—a crime, by the by, which we do not justify, but we do conceive the amount too trifling and unworthy of the judicial authority to warrant a serious discussion in open court. We have an aversion to the measures too often practised by our city magistrates, who, to facilitate business legitimately within their own province, unadvisedly throw petty causes before the courts, involving the county in expenses,—the courts in unnecessary trouble,—to the needless exposure of the parties, and annoyance of jurors. The instance before us is one of much interest and feeling, and demonstrates a position which we reprobate. We may probably publish it next week.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which we referred in our last, exhibits the prospect of a total annihilation of the public debt by the year 1834.—This fact, which is assumed upon the presumptive continuation of the same resources, suggests the propriety of reducing the imports on foreign merchandize—and the redemption of the United States' Bank Stock as the means of employing the otherwise unactive Capital produced by the national revenues in their successive periods—hence the secretary observes, on the probable inconvenience of a surplus revenue, that—

"the inconvenience to which the Treasury will be exposed by this cause, may be averted by redeeming the stock subscribed to the Bank of the United States, and authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the three per cents, when, in their opinion, the terms on which such purchase can be made, will render it as favorable to the United States as the payment of other stocks, than redeemable. The stock is now quoted in the market at about 87 1-2. An unlimited authority to redeem it, would no doubt somewhat enhance the price: but this effect would, in a great degree, be counteracted by the option to redeem other stocks. If, however, the revenues can, in the opinion of Congress, be more advantageously reduced or otherwise disposed of, when the other stocks shall be redeemed, the payment of the three per cents may be postponed: subject to the operation of a small Sinking Fund, to be applied conditionally, viz: when the stock can be bought at a reasonable price, to be fixed by law. In such case it will be necessary to the full employment of the present Sinking Fund, to give the Commissioners power to purchase the five and four and a half per cents at their market price.

"Should it be determined to reduce the revenue, so as to correspond with the existing expenditure, it will require the exercise of a wise forecast on the part of the legislature, to avert serious injury. Merchants having goods on hand, liable to be effected in price by a change in the fiscal system of the Government, have a just right to expect from it a reasonable notice, corresponding with the magnitude of the change proposed. In accordance with these views, it is respectfully suggested, that, whatever diminution of duties shall be determined upon, it be made to take effect prospectively and gradually."

The Secretary next adverts to the usages of Treasury Payments, for various incidental expenses relating to the customs, prosecutions of public claims, &c. for which there is no authority in any existing law of Congress. This defect is proposed for remedy.

He also proposes relief to importers from beyond Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope; a uniformity in the allowance on broad-cloths for measurement—a modification of the law in relation to licensed coasting and fishing vessels—an equitable arrangement in the compensation to Revenue officers, &c. The building of public stores for the storing of importations and accommodations of appraisers—a modification of debenture bonds, and an extension of credit on duties—a suggestion for using public stores, under the exclusive control of officers, to guard the integrity of merchants. In order to complete the security of the revenue derived from goods in store, the Secretary proposes the warehouse system, and the extension of debenture bonds during storage. Various other subjects, deemed important, are pressed on Congress, in modification of existing laws, or the enactment of others to secure the revenue and prevent imposition. Finally, he concludes with the following pithy remarks, which we conceive illustrate the increasing enterprise and prosperity of the country, and are incontrovertibly high encomiums on the general character and principles of the preceding administration:—"It may not be unprofitable to observe, that a total reduction is taking place in many of the productive employments throughout the civilized world. The improvements in science and arts, no longer interrupted by war, have been directed to other objects, and have so increased the power of production, that the tide of prices, which had been long on the flood, is gradually ebbing, even under a depreciated currency. The relative values between labour and products have also changed, but are not yet adjusted. The depression of prices, falling unequally on the different species of property, is ruinous to many, and repugnant to the feelings even of those who do not really suffer. It may be long before a proper adjustment of these values removes the evil; and until then, the busy world will be agitated by the convulsive struggles of its various interests, each to avert from itself, and throw upon others, the impending adversity. The ramifications of these connecting and conflicting operations are so complicated, that it may be doubted whether any degree of intelligence, however free from the influence of special interests, could by the exercise of a political power, materially lessen the evil. The active energies of man, stimulated by necessity, emulation and love of wealth, are perhaps the agents most to be relied upon, in maintaining a salutary equilibrium in the various operations of human enterprise. Every new disposition, therefore, of the money power, to be safe, should be gradual, and requires great caution to avoid increasing the unequal and irregular action which is so obviously prejudical, both to individual and public welfare.

Whatever objects may, in the wisdom of the government, be found for the application of surplus revenue, after the public debt shall be paid, there will probably remain a considerable amount, which may be dispensed with, by a reduction of the import duties, without prejudice to any branch of domestic industry. Such a reduction will present a favourable opportunity for averting a portion of the evil resulting from the general depression in the price of property before referred to. The repeal of a tax is similar in its effects to the relinquishment of so much annual debt; relieving, to that amount, the various species of labour upon which it was charged, and distributing its benefits, in proportion to consumption, upon every individual of the nation.

The extinguishment of the public debt tends to the same result in another way. The interest is now paid to capitalists, out of the profits of labour; not only will this labour be released from the burden, but the capital thus thrown out of an unproductive, will seek a productive employment; giving thereby a new impetus to enterprise, in agriculture, the arts, commerce, and navigation, at a lower charge for interest than before. The heavy impositions on the labour employed in these pursuits, in those nations where the arts have attained their highest perfection, had become in a great measure counterbalanced, in latter years, by the increased capacity of that labour; but these burdens still remain, and with but little prospect of diminution. In the mean time, the industry of the United States will have a positive advantage over that of other countries, equal to the difference between their respective rates of taxation; and it is worthy of consideration, that there has been probably no period, in which such an opportunity for advancing the general economy of the American people, and aiding them to maintain a successful competition with that of other countries, could have been more propitious, or more necessary to their interests, than that which is now approaching. It is known that the most unexampled exertions are making, in all civilized nations, to increase the productive power; and those who shall stand foremost in this laudable strife, will be assured of success in maintaining, not merely the prosperity of their people, but a high rank among the family of nations."

Late Foreign Items.

The editor of the Liverpool Mechanics' Magazine rode in the miraculous rail road vehicle, called the Novelty, which is to travel at the rate of a mile or more in two minutes. He describes his ride thus:

"A carriage with seats for the accomodation of passengers, being substituted for the loaded waggons attached to "The Novelty," about forty-five ladies and gentleman ascended to enjoy the excursion by steam. We can say, for ourselves, that we never enjoyed any thing in the way of travelling more. We flew along at the rate of a mile and a half in three minutes, and though the velocity was such, that we could scarcely distinguish objects as we passed them, the motion was so steady and equable that we could manage not only to read but write."

The editor of the Leeds Mercury, who was present, says:

"We had the pleasure to travel on a level at the rate of twenty eight miles an hour, with as little appearance of danger, and even of undue speed, as is felt in a stage coach travelling on the highway at the ordinary speed. The motion, indeed, of the carriage is so slight, that the passengers could read with perfect ease at the period of its utmost velocity, and, if the springs on which the carriage for the passengers was mounted had been in perfect order, we think it would not have been very difficult to write."

The United States and Mexico.—The Times of the 14th, alluding to Mr. Poinsett, our Minister in Mexico, holds the following language:—

The gentleman in question is understood to have a thorough knowledge of the internal condition of Mexico—of her parties—her resources, —and her wants; whether it be quite a fair use to make of such knowledge, for a diplomatic agent to take an active part in inflaming the dissensions of an infant state, that a better bargain may be thereby squeezed out of her distresses by worldly minded power, seeking to snatch from her an extensive and highly productive province, is a point of casuistry which we are not called upon to decide. But this we know, that it is not wisdom or sound policy in England to see the state of Mexico either crushed by a tyrant, or by a neighbor cozened. Without going deep into a delicate subject, we will say that the United States have got far enough to the southward and westward of the Gulf of Mexico, and that it is for the interest and safety of our colonies to have Mexico rather than the U. States for their neighbor. The province of Texas ought to remain Mexican, as it is, and not to be swallowed up, like the Floridas and the whole course of the Mississippi, by any grasping government.

Elopement in High Life.—On the 13th of November, a detachment of the Bow-street Police was sent on the track of a flying couple in the direction of Gretna Green. The fair fugitive is the daughter of a clergyman in the establishment, and grand-daughter of an Earl.—Her suitor is a lieutenant in the army. She has a large estate in her own right. The gallant officer had paid his addresses to her, as an accepted lover, for two years; but the mother would not hear to the match. At a little before eleven o'clock, on the morning of that day, Miss —— quitted the chamber of her mother, with whom she had been for some time previously in conversation, for the avowed purpose of retiring to her own dressing room. Two hours had elapsed when her protracted absence was thought rather extraordinary, and a servant was sent to request her attendance in the drawing-room. The servant, on her arrival at the young lady's dressing room, found that she was absent, and a window which looks upon the balcony was open. The young lady left in such haste that she forgot her bonnet, and did not take a change of clothes. An alarm was immediately given; but as the happy couple had three hours the start of their pursuers, there was little chance of their being overtaken before "they twain should have become one flesh."

A Monster.—William Nowlin, an informer, and one of the chief witnesses against the men convicted of the conspiracy to murder the Irish magistrates, made the following horrid confession during his cross-examination by Mr. O'Connell:—"I was ready to murder any one I was asked; I told you I would murder Dr. Norcott's daughter, if she came across me. I did not care who I murdered the night I fired at the carriage. I said at the last trial, that if I was not taken, I would be out murdering; if any one of the jury offended me I might murder him; I don't know now whether I would or would not murder Mr. Yokes." When the witness was desired to go down, he said, *I know, my lord, there are some innocent.*" Mr. O'Connell."—There's no doubt we have one who is *not* innocent." Witness.—"There would be none of this work only for yourself, Mr. O'Connell."—(Laughter.)

A female pedestrian, on Wednesday se'nnight, undertook to walk sixty-nine miles in twenty-four hours, on half a mile of the Gaywood road from Lynn, and she accomplished the Amazonian task.

THE SULTAN MAHMOUD.—The reign of the Sultan for innovations, and an assimilation (so unorthodox in a Mussulman) to European habits and Christian observances, is by some traced to his French extraction. It may not be generally known that the mother of Mahmoud was a fascinating *brunette*, a native of Cherboug, in France, who, by some of the very common occurrences in the piratical seas of the Mediterranean, falling into the hands of the Turks, eventually became an inmate of the Seraglio. From her great beauty and attractions she was elevated to the rank of favorite Sultana, and became the mother of the present Sultan. It is reported of him that he was devotedly attached to his mother, and it is supposed that from her instructions he imbibed that taste for Europeanism, his avowal of which has so often threatened his own life, and at length nearly cost him his empire. On her death bed his mother obtained from him a promise that he would send her jewels, and other personal valuables, to her French relatives at Cherbourg. Not long ago two ships entered the port of Cherbourg, laden with these articles, and rich presents from the Sultan, to the individuals designated by the late Sultana as her kindred.

Constantinople, Oct 18th.—Since my last more than 200 vessels of different nations have entered our port; among others 18 Russian vessels from the Mediterranean, most of which have sailed again for the Black Sea. They had passed the Dardanelles under the Dutch flag. The Porte, however, informed them that, although the ratifications had not been exchanged, they might hoist the Russian flag, and rest assured of the prompt execution of the firmans relating to the remainder of the voyage.

October 25th.—Accounts from the frontiers of Russia represent Count Nesselrode as much occupied with the foreign ambassadors, an exact report of all being made to his majesty. The subject is said to be the friendly representations offered by the English and French courts in favor of the Porte, and it is thought they will not be fruitless in reducing the sum for the expenses of the war, and the military occupation of the Turkish territory. They also wish to effect a change in what has been with regard to the principalities. In every thing, it is thought, Russia will exhibit her moderation.

It was thought that the Russians would occupy the principalities and Trebisond, to guaranty the payment of the Turkish debt. The fate of Greece, which is now deciding in the conferences of London, is also debated at Petersburgh; and there is reason to believe that that nation will speedily celebrate their regeneration, and that the new state will have frontiers proper to secure its independence and prosperity, for the Emperor and all his family earnestly interest themselves in their behalf.

Salonica, Oct. 15.—"The whole of Macedonia, comprised between the Maritza and the Vardar, is at this moment in open rebellion.—The Albanians, joined to the Mountain brigands, make frequent incursions as far even as the Russian cantonments, where they massacre all that fall into their hands. They recently put to death the whole of the men in the cantonments of Ouzoun Djova and Hermenli, large villages enclosed in the Sandjiack of Tcherman; the number of men in these cantonments was not fewer than 600. Other massacres have been committed in the environs of Feret, and as the Russians have evacuated Enos, the country will be exposed to the most horrible anarchy and excesses."

Belgrade, Oct. 29.—"We learn by letters from Adrianople, that Gen. Diebitsch has given orders to Gen. Krassowsk, to hold himself in readiness to attack the Pacha of Scutari, in the event of his refusing to lay down his arms, in pursuance of the Sultan's command. The Pacha has been made acquainted with this determination, and hence has sent away the greater part of his troops to Sophia, whilst he remains with only a few thousand men at Philippopolis, for the purpose of proceeding to Adrianople, when that city shall have been evacuated by the Russians. As soon as the inhabitants of Adrianople learned that their city was to be occupied by the Pacha of Scutari, they sent a deputation to Gen. Diebitch, to implore him to prevent the entrance of the Pacha, so greatly is he dreaded on account of his cruelty.

The Nuremburg Gazette contains the following extract of a letter from the frontiers of Servia:—"Whilst some accounts state that the Pacha of Scutari has sent away his troops, we are assured on good authority, that his army consists of 40,000 men; that he is making large requisitions of provisions and forage; that he receives daily reinforcements, particularly from Bothnia, and that every thing seems to indicate that he intends to pass the winter at Philippopolis.—The rumours afloat as to the motives of his conduct are extremely contradictory. On the one hand it is said, that he acts in consequence of orders given by the Porte; and on the other, that he had determined to make war upon the Porte itself, and that he is only waiting for the departure of the Russians to march upon Constantinople."

Don Miguel.—*The Journal des Debats* says, —"The Ministerial Journals announce with an official joy that the Government of the United States has received Don Miguel's Envoy. The Government of the United States recognises all the sovereignties *de facto*, as soon as the local resistance that strove against their establishment has ceased. In questions of legitimacy it never interferes. This is a singular precedent to be invoked by men who pretend to be the champions of legitimacy, and who have not feared in the question of Portugal to violate all the principles thereof outrageously."

Spain.—The Courier de Bayonne contains the details of the accident which had well nigh cost the Spanish Gen. Egina his life.—"Gen. Egina, Captain-General of Galicia, stopped at Leon on his way to Madrid, whither he was going to be present at the King's marriage. A courier arrived at Leon, proceeded to the inn where the General lodged, and gave to the waiter several packets of dispatches, saying—'Take care of these whilst I go to the post house, and, if I am not back in five minutes, deliver them to General Egina. When I return to receive payment for my journey, I'll give you something to drink.' Ten minutes having elapsed, the waiter delivered the dispatches. Shortly after, an explosion was heard; the people of the inn having run up stairs, they found the apartment filled with smoke, and the General stretched on the floor, with his hands and the lower part of his body horribly lacerated. Upon the packets being examined, it was found that the largest of them contained what is called an infernal machine, which exploded when the seals were broken. All the efforts employed to discover the courier who brought the packets have hitherto been ineffectual." Gen. Egina, says another account, had made himself a great number of enemies by his brutal disposition.

PARIS CHIT CHAT.

The leading subject in the French papers, is a partial but material change in the Ministry; M. de la Bourdonnaye, the Minister of the Interior, the chief object of the hostility of the liberals, having resigned, on the appointment of Prince Polignac as President of the Council of Ministers. His place has been supplied by the Baron de Montbel, who is succeeded, as Secretary for Ecclesiastical affairs and Public Instruction, by M. Guernon de Rainville.

They talk of an official communication which the minister had received, relative to the visit of the Duchess de Berri to Lyons, and her Royal Highness's mode of conducting herself there, which does not seem to be very palatable to the "powers that be" at this particular moment. It seems that the young Princess is vehemently suspected of a tendency towards the heinous crime of *liberalism*. Certain it is that she has, during her stay at Lyons, and elsewhere, visited the libraries rather more sedulously than the convents; and it is stated that on one occasion, she refused the escort of the official "authorities" of the city, the Prefect, Mayor, and Commandant, who wished to attend on her in grand cortege.

A rather awkward affair for the credit of the new minister of the police took place at Fontainbleau during the last residence of the court at that place. A person who had been for some days lodging, alone, at one of the least conspicuous inns of the town, and who seldom remained within doors, except during his meals, became the object of suspicion, and was at length actually arrested by the police agents, and without being permitted to give any explanation or to show his papers, was marched as a culprit through the town, and carried to prison. Having with some difficulty caused himself to be conducted to the presence of the Baron de Damas, Preceptor of the young Duke de Bordeaux, he was immediately recognized as an officer of rank—a general who had come to Fontainbleau for the purpose of examining the environs, with the view of purchasing an estate in the neighborhood. The minister of the interior is said to have made the most ample apologies to the general for this awkward mistake, and the commissary of police has been reprimanded (but not dismissed) for his overzeal, in the performance of his duties.

The extraordinary twine or double monster, or whatever the *lusus* is to be called, which was described by us some time ago as existing at Genoa had actually arrived in Paris, and the following is extracted from a note on the subject of this extraordinary creature, which has been put forth there, attested by the signatures of several of the most distinguished naturalists and philosophers of the day; among others, Cuvier, Portal, Dumeril, Geoffroy, St. Hilaire, &c.

"The female presented to the undersigned, was born at Sassari, in Sardina, on the 12th of March last. From the navel upwards, the child is double. The right portion (which has been christened *Rilla*) is at present and always has been of a more delicate formation than the left; but it is gaining upon the other portion manifestly. The left (christened *Christina*) takes its nourishment more readily, and is pleasing and vivacious in its appearance and manner. It is in the upper parts especially, that the principle of life seems to be concentrated—as the lower and single portion has a thin and impoverished appearance. This creature appears to be an exact repetition of one (of the opposite sex, however,) which existed in Scotland during the reign of James III, and attained the age of twenty-four years."

A late London paper says that great alarm has been excited among "the dabblers in the shares of the Bubble Companies," by the verdict of a Jury, under the direction of Chief Justice Tindall, in the Common Pleas. The case is thus stated:—"In March, 1825, certain persons met together and concocted the Imperial Distillery Company, which was to consist of 12,000 shares, at 50*l.* each, constituting a capital of 600,000*l.* They invited, by a prospectus and advertisements, persons to apply for shares, stating, at the same time, that those to whom shares were promised were to pay a deposit of 5*l.* per share by a given day; and that the holders of the receipts for the deposit would be entitled to certificates of shares on paying the next instalment, and signing the trust deed when that instrument was prepared; and further, that those who did not pay the second instalment, and sign the deed within thirty days after being required to do so, would forfeit their right to shares and all interest in the Company. On the faith of these notices, many persons applied for shares, of whom a large portion sold their scrip receipts, or declined to become partners by signing the deed when it was proposed. A small number paid the second instalment, and signed the trust deed. It should here be mentioned that, although the Company was to consist of 12,000 shares, the number appropriated did not amount to 8,000, and that of these, not more than two thousand three hundred paid even the first deposit; notwithstanding which the Directors proceeded with the undertaking, agreed to purchase premises, repaired and fitted up those premises, but forgot to pay for them or the repairs. Proceedings were instituted for the recovery of these sums from some of the Directors and persons who had signed the trust deed; but the claimants were afterwards induced to commence actions against other individuals who might be considered also liable; in consequence, actions were instituted against a large number of persons, amongst whom were many who had done nothing but ask for shares, and received a letter telling them that shares were appropriated to them; others, who had paid the first deposit, but declined to pay the second, or sign the deed; and others who, having paid the first deposit, sold their scrip receipts, and never took any further concern in the Company, and consequently neither paid the two instalments, nor signed. After various delays, during which many of the parties had been terrified into a compromise, the actions were brought to trial last week against the remaining persons included in the record; and Chief Justice Tindal laid down the law—"That any person applying for shares, and receiving an answer that shares were appropriated, (although the conditions on which he was to become entitled to the profits of the Company were not fulfilled,) was a partner, and liable individually to the whole debts of the Company."

On the night of Nov. 9th, a desperate affray took place near Hastings, between a large body of armed smugglers and some seamen of the Coast Blockade, under the command of Lieut. Raymond, R. N. The smugglers were completely routed, and several killed and wounded, and their cargo of goods (one hundred and fifty tubs of the spirits of brandy and Hollands) captured. The blockademen made a most gallant resistance, and it is much to be regretted that four of them were severely wounded by the smugglers.

Mother Hubbard's Dog outdone by a Cat.—The following instance of feline sagacity and affection occurred lately in Dundee. A person residing in one of the Western suburbs, from a desire to practise the art of ingeniously tormenting, gave a cat a piece of beef, in which was concealed a quantity of mustard—a vegetable substance proverbially obnoxious to this species of animals. The stratagem succeeded; but no sooner had the meat been swallowed, than the cat exhibited symptoms of extreme anguish, and continued to do so for some time. It then disappeared; but shortly after, it returned with a kitten, to which it had given birth, and which it laid down at its tormentor's feet, and then expired; thus apparently upbraiding him as the cause of its death, and committing to him the charge of its offspring.—*Glasgow Chron.*

ALMANACK.

1829. DECEMBER.	SUN RISES	SUN SETS	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.
26 Saturday,...	7 25	4 35	2 26	
27 Sunday,.....	7 25	4 35	3 0	D. M. 2
28 Monday,.....	7 25	4 35	3 38	2 7 57
29 Tuesday,.....	7 25	4 35	4 21	D. M. 31
30 Wednesday,	7 26	5 36	5 3	First...31 1 32
31 Thursday,..	7 24	4 36	5 48	Full...10 8 57
1 Friday.....	7 25	4 37	10 24	Last...18 1 3
				New...25 10 35

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by Rev. Z. Fuller, Mr. THOMAS W. BROWN, to Miss MARY ANDERSON, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Desbelids, Mr. GEORGE W. SMITH, to Miss MARIA MARKER, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sanford, Mr. JOHN E. KEEN, to Miss ELLEN M., daughter of the late Abraham Waghorn.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. by the Rev. G. R. Livingston, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT, to Miss SUSAN, daughter of Geo. Bird, Esq. all of the Northern Liberties.

On Sunday, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. WILLIAM H. SHARPE, to Miss ELIZA GUIER, both of this city.

DIED.

On Monday, 21st inst. in the 50th year of her age, Mrs. JOHANNA, widow of John W. Sturm.

On Monday evening, Mr. SAMUEL CRIPPS.

On Monday, the 21st inst. WILLIAM K. WHITE, in the 30th year of his age.

Suddenly, on Tuesday afternoon, the 22d inst. WILLIAM T. READEN, Esq. aged 38 years.

On the 16th inst. of a lingering illness, in the fiftieth year of her age, Mrs. MARY CROSSIN.

On the 20th inst. in the 76th year of her age, ELIZABETH WATERMAN, relict of the late Jesse Waterman.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst. CATHARINE CAVERLY.

On the 18th inst, WILLIAM SEAL, M. D., Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy, in the 34th year of his age, of consumption.

On Saturday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH INGELS.

On Sunday evening, the 20th inst. in the 79th year of her age, Miss CATHARINE COLEMAN.

On the 17th inst. THOMAS CHALONER aged 31 years, son of Job Chaloner, after an illness of twelve days.

In New York, on the 15th instant, Mr. GEORGE DAVY.

On Thursday evening, Miss ELIZABETH LARDNER, youngest daughter of the late William Lardner, of Lower Dublin Township.

On the 17th inst., at the residence of her father, Francis D. McHenry, in Baltimore county, Md.] Mrs. HELEN, consort of the Rev John Chambers of Philadelphia, aged 24 years, one month and thirteen days.

At Wilmington, Del. on Thursday afternoon, Mr. MOSES MORRISON, Merchant of that Borough. He was sitting in his chair, apparently as well as usual; when he suddenly fell, and expired in a few minutes.

Mr. Fuller will lecture to-morrow evening, at the Universalist Church, in Callowhill street, from John 8. 21. "And ye shall seek me, and shall die in your sins; whither I go, ye cannot come."

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS. PRESENTS.

THE CASKET, for 1827, 1828 and 1829, single or in sets, in variety of Binding.
FORGET-ME-NOT, or New Years' Gift.
MUSEUM of Foreign Literature.
Williams's Interest Tables.
Harp of Delaware—Ellen's Poems.
Medical Flora, and a variety of other Books, for sale cheap, at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. dec. 26—tf

The Mariner's Retreat.

THE subscriber having taken that large and commodious house, N. W. corner of Front and Union streets, has opened it for the accommodation of Captains, Mates, and respectable Seamen.

The design of the subscriber is to keep an orderly and quiet house, and to contribute all in his power to the comfort and satisfaction of those who may give him a call. The situation is in the centre of shipping business; the house spacious and airy; beds are fresh and new; and his table shall be well furnished.

He keeps on bar, nor has ardent spirits in his house. To render the establishment still more pleasant and profitable to his company, there is attached to it a Reading room, possessing a library of well selected books, newspapers, and new publications, and a register office for general information on shipping, getting of births, &c.

The subscriber, having long followed the sea, and being acquainted with Navigation, will also instruct in this art.

Terms moderate. WILLIAM ABELS.
dec. 26—1t

Stock and Stand of a Country Store,
FOR SALE,

SITUATED in New Jersey, in a thickly settled country and good neighborhood, 27 miles from Philadelphia. The Property is a good Brick Store and House adjoining, both of which are at a very low rent. The stock of goods is now about 1500 dollars, and all saleable articles. Any person wishing to purchase, may hear further particulars by enquiring at the South East corner of Third and Noble streets.
dec. 27—1t*

STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO the public buildings, places of amusement, streets, lanes, alleys, courts, avenues, principal hotels, wharves, steam boat landings, &c. &c. with references for ascertaining their situation on the accompanying plan of the City and adjoining districts; the whole alphabetically arranged and forming a complete guide to every object of interest in the city and suburbs of Philadelphia—to which are added a map of the environs of Philadelphia and a view of Fairmount Waterworks. Price $1. For sale by

H. S. TANNER,
144 Chesnut street, opposite the Theatre.
dec. 24—3t.

THOMAS WALTER

EXPECTS in a few weeks to be prepared to receive at his residence, in Lower Merion, a small number of Boys as Boarders, who will be instructed in the usual branches of an English Education. Price for tuition, boarding, and washing, $30 per quarter. Further information may be obtained of Joseph Warner, Samuel Sellers, William Abbott, John Claxton, Samuel J. Robbins, Philip Garrett, James Cresson & Brothers, George Peterson, Richard Price, and Edwin Walter, in Philadelphia, or at the School of the advertiser, on the Haverford road, about five miles from the Permanent Bridge. dec. 26—2t*

Bread, Clothing, and Wood,

WILL be distributed at the Commissioners' Hall, on the 1st day of January next, at 11 o'clock, among the Poor of the Northern Liberties, agreeably to the Will of James Dutton, deceased. The most necessitous and most deserving, will have the preference.

Applications may be made to either of the undersigned Guardians of the Poor, on or before the 31st instant.
JOHN KESSLER, Jr. No. 186 Coates' street.
WILLIAM BINDER, No. 286 North Front street.
MICHAEL DAY, Marlborough, above Queen st.
dec. 26—1t*

REUBEN MANLY & CO.
104 SOUTH STREET.

THE following is a scheme of the 13th Class Union Canal Lottery—a Lottery the gains of which are devoted to the great cause of Internal Improvement. This scheme differs from those which have preceded it, in a very important particular, viz:—there being TEN ballots drawn from the wheel instead of nine, making it more advantageous for adventurers.—Those disposed to venture, may depend upon the faithful execution of their orders, as up to the present date we have never known an enclosure to miscarry. Address all orders as above.

Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 13, to be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday, the 2d of January, 1830—Yates & M'Intyre, Managers—sixty number lottery—ten drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	20 prizes of	$200
1	10,000	20	100
1	6,000	40	10
1	5,000	80	8
1	3,264	80	6
5	1,500	100	5
10	1,000	100	4
10	500	150	3
10	400	150	2

12,240 prizes of $10.

Whole tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50—Eighths $1 25. None but real genuine Managers' tickets and shares are sold at My office, 104 South street.
REUBEN MANLY & CO.

We sold the $30,000 last time. We pay the postage.
dec. 26—1t

SOUTH & BORHEK.

MANUFACTURERS of Jewellery, No. 179 South Third street. Chasing executed in all its branches. dec. 26—4t*

DRAWING OF
THE UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
CLASS NO. 14, FOR 1829.

THE subscribers, Commissioners appointed by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to superintend the Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14, for 1829, do hereby certify that the following are the Nos. which were this day drawn from the 60 placed in the wheel, viz:

20 25 49 44 54 22 1 32 45

And that the said Nos. were drawn in the order in which they stand above; that is to say, No. 20 was the first that was drawn; No. 25 was the second, No. 49 was the third; No. 44 was the fourth; No. 54 was the fifth; No. 22 was the sixth; No. 1 was the seventh; No. 32 was the eighth; No. 45 was the ninth and last.

Witness our hands, at the city of Philadelphia, this 17th day of December, 1829.

ANDREW PETTIT,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE,
P. A. BROWNE.

Attest—John Tolbert, Secretary.

From the preceding certificate, it will be seen what numbers were drawn from the wheel for determining the Prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 14, for 1829, with the order in which they were drawn; and the Managers announce to the public the following as the result:—

The Tickets which drew the 56 highest prizes, are those having on them for Combination Numbers,

20 25 49, being the,	1st 2d and 3d drawn,	$30,000
22 44 54,	4th, 5th and 6th,	10,000
1 32 45,	7th, 8th and 9th,	10,000
25 49 54,	2d, 3d and 5th,	5,000
1 22 45,	6th 7th and 8th,	5,000
22 32 45,	8th, 8th and 9th,	4,210

1 32 44, 4th 7th and 8th; 1 44 45, 4th 7th and 9th; 33 44 45, 4th 8th and 9th; 1 22 54, 5th 6th and 7th; 22 32 54, 5th 6th and 8th; 22 45 54, 5th 6th and 9th; 1 32 54, 5th 7th and 8th; 1 45 54, 5th 7th and 9th; 32 45 54, 5th 8th and 9th; 1 22 32, 6th 7th and 8th, each.....1,000

22 45 49, 3d 6th and 8th; 1 32 49, 3d 7th and 8th, 1 45 49, 3d 7th and 9th; 32 45 49, 3d 8th and 9th, 1 44 54, 4th 5th and 7th; 32 44 54, 4th 5th and 8th; 44 45 54, 4th 5th and 9th; 1 22 44, 4th 6th and 7th; 22 32 44, 4th 6th and 8th; 22 44 45, 4th 6th and 9th, each.....600

22 44 49, 3d 4th and 6th; 1 44 49, 3d 4th and 7th; 32 44 49, 3d 4th and 8th, 44 45 49, 3d 4th and 9th; 22 49 54, 3d 5th and 6th; 1 49 54, 3d 5th and 7th; 32 49 54, 3d 5th and 8th; 45 49 54, 3d 5th and 9th; 1 22 49, 3d 6th and 7th; 22 32 49, 3d 6th and 8th, each.....500

1 25 54, 2d 5th and 7th; 25 32 54, 2d 5th and 8th; 25 45 54, 2d 5th and 9th; 1 22 25, 2d 6th and 7th; 22 25 32, 2d 6th and 8th; 22 25 45, 2d 6th and 9th, 1 25 32, 2d 7th and 8th; 1 25 45, 2d 7th and 9th; 25 32 45, 2d 8th and 9th; 44 49 54, 3d 4th and 5th, each.....400

22 25 49, 2d 3d and 6th; 1 25 49, 3d 3d and 7th; 25 32 49 2d 3d and 8th; 25 45 49, 2d 3d and 9th; 25 44 54, 2d 4th and 5th; 22 25 44, 2d 4th and 6th; 1 25 44, 2d 4th and 7th; 25 32 44, 2d 4th and 8th; 25 44 45, 2d 4th and 9th; 22 25 54, 2d 5th and 6th, each.....300

All others with three of the drawn numbers on, being 29, each.....200

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 20 and 25, being the 1st and 2d drawn, each.100

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 25 and 49, being the 2d and 3d, each.....90

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 44 and 49, being the 3d and 4th drawn, each.80

Those 51 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 44 and 54, being the 4th and 5th, each...70

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 22 and 54, being the 5th and 6th; or 1 and 54, being the 5th and 7th, each.....60

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 32 and 54, being the 5th and 8th; or 45 and 54, being the 5th and 9th drawn, each.....50

Those 102 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 1 and 22, being the 6th and 7th, or 22 and 32, being the 6th and 8th, each.....40

Those 204 tickets having on them the Combination Nos. 22 and 45, being the 6th and 9th, or 1 and 32, being the 7th and 8th; or 1 and 54, being the 7th and 9th; or 32 and 45, being the 8th and 9th drawn numbers, each.....30

All others with two of the drawn numbers on, (being 1122) each.....20

And all tickets having one, only, of the drawn numbers on, (being 11,475) each.....10

YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers.
Philadelphia, Dec. 17, 1829. dec. 26—1t

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA, CLASS No. 15, for 1829, TO be drawn in the City of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 2d of January, 1830, 60 Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	3,260		3,260
5	1,500		7,500
10	1,000		10,000
10	500		5,000
10	400		4,000
20	300		6,000
20	200		4,000
40	100		4,000
50	80		4,000
50	60		3,000
100	50		5,000
100	40		4,000
150	30		4,500
1800	20		36,000
12250	10		122,500

14820 Prizes, 34,320 Tickets, at $8, is... $273,760
19500 Blanks,

In the above Scheme, formed by the ternary combination of 60 numbers, and the drawing of 10 ballots, there will be 120 Prizes, each having three of the drawn numbers on; 2250 each having two of them on; and 12,250 each having one only of them on; and also, 19,500 tickets having none of

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FIRST INQUIRIES.

Pathe', who made all the beautiful flowers,
And the bright green shades of Ge without blushes,
Is it the warm beaming sun that brings
The emerald leaves and the blossomings—
Flowers to the field and fruits to the tree?
—Not the sun, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, who is that formed the blue tinted sky,
Its ordered circuit and its radiancy,
What are those stars we see shining in the air?
What power ever keeps them suspended there?
Was it man formed the stars and the glories we see?
—Not man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

Father, from whence came our sorrowful tears,
With fretfulness and fears, and its miseries engraved;
Its toil from the rocks and its thistle-sprigged shores?
Were these not the works of some people of yore?—
Owe these not their birth to man's own good deeds?
—Not to man, my dear child, but one greater than he!

From God came the trees, and the flowers, and the earth—
To God do the mountains and seas owe their birth;
His glory alone, have, created on high,
The sun, moon, and stars, and the beautiful sky.
It was He form'd the land, and no people of yore.
—Read thy book, my sweet child, and that God now adore!

ENIGMA.

I am not seen, though often heard
With trembling and with fear,
Sometimes I'm gentle as the bird
That blithely skims thro' air.

At other times I'm fierce and wild,
And mischief's in my way;
Again, I would not hurt a child,
But help it in its play.

My aid to merchants oft has been
The means of greatest gain;
And yet, as oft as may be seen,
Loss follows in my train.

Now, ladies fair, my name explore,
Or you shall hear from me no more.

Solutions to the enigmas of last week.—1. VIXEN—2. MUSIC—3. CASKET.

SENTIMENTS.

Wear your learning like your watch, in a private pocket, and don't pull it out to show that you have one; but if you are asked what o'clock it is, tell it.

I have found pecuniary embarrassments an excellent remedy for a settled melancholy. When a man knows not how to support life, he has little leisure for feeding sorrow!

The tongue is like a race-horse, it runs the faster the less weight it carries.

To relieve the oppressed is the most glorious act man is capable of—it is in some measure doing the work of his Maker.

A hypocrite is worse than an atheist: an atheist is but a ridiculous derider of piety—but a hypocrite makes a standing jest of religion.

Whenever I find a great deal of gratitude in a poor man, I take it for granted that there would be as much generosity if he were a rich one.

Shenstone says "Poetry and consumptions are the most flattering of diseases."

Nothing can constitute good-breeding that has not good nature for its foundation.

There is no policy like politeness; and a good manner is the best thing in the world, either to get a good name, or to supply the want of it.

PROFANE LANGUAGE.—A part from the fearful impiety of this practice, it is most assuredly ungenteel, and I never will—I never can enter on my list of gentlemen, the man who swears profanely; whatever may be his accomplishments—descending to this vulgarity utterly mars his character as a gentleman. "Tis worse than the dead fly in the apothecaries' ointment."

"Must I not treat my friends when they call to see me?"

"Treat" them! yes, to be sure; and treat them well. "Treat them with respect and hospitality; and take care not to insult them, especially by offering them strong drink. To do this, is as much as to say, that you suspect they love it; that they drink it at home; that they cannot do well without it; that they called upon you with the expectation of getting some, and would be angry if they went away disappointed. Where are the ladies and gentlemen that would *treat* their friends in this manner?

Our Militia Officers are *Spirited* fellows, if not so very *literary*. A Captain was asked how he would act in this case: "One man owed another, and tendered him Bank Notes in payment, which were refused, as not being a legal tender, and sued and levied an execution on the property of the debtor!" After hitching up his waistband, and taking his best *malitious* attitude, with sword in hand, he said: "if I owes a man a debt, and making him a lawless tenant of a blank bill—and he refuses to accept it—but goes out an impeachment and levels it on my property, if I did'nt make a sacrament of him, dammee!!"
—*Augusta Courier.*

PUT TO A SHIFT FOR AN ANSWER.

"Pray, Miss Sophia, what are you making?" said Doctor K——, to a young lady who was at work upon a garment of a certain description. "A *Sophy covering*, Doctor,', was the reply.

EQUALIZATION.

A ragged Irish emigrant, a few years since, was arguing in favour of an equal division of property in this blessed land of his adoption.

"Well, suppose such a division should take place," said his opponent, "how much do you think would fall to your share?"

"Why, I don't know, jistly," replied Teague; "but I should suppose something like two thousand dollars, more or less."

"Well, what would you do with your portion, when you had got it?" asked the other.

"Why, I'm the man that would live well on it, would I not!" rejoined the Irishman.

"And when that was gone, what would you do next?" demanded the other.

"What would I do next!" returned the equalizing philosopher: "why, what should I do, my jewel, but be after having *another division!*"

A MILITARY DANDY OF THE BON TON.

'Will you sup, Sir Harry,' said a noble hostess to a lieutenant of the 10th, who was rolling and quizzing, and attitudinizing through her splendid apartments. 'Noe; my leddy. I eat all suppers decidedly.' 'You play?' 'Noe, I cut cards too.' 'Then you must dance.' 'Noe, me dear leddy Mary, I abo-m-inate dancing.'—'But you must, Sir Henry, I have a partner for you.' 'Well trot her out.'—*Lon. Gaz.*

HAPPINESS IN STORE.

Sir Gervase Clifton, of Yorkshire, near Leeds, was "blessed with seven wives," so the epilogue of his own writing says. The first three, who were maidens, he calls "honorable;" the second three, who were widows, he calls "worshipful;" and the seventh, who was a servant maid, born under his own roof, he calls his "well-beloved." Each of the six agreed to the marriage of the next, before her death, and at that awful period were attended by their successors. Sir Gervase had several children by the last wife, some of whose descendants now enjoy the family estate. He lies buried at the head of his wives.

MEASURING FOR A SUPPER.—A tall, raw-boned, broad-backed fellow, of no very prepossessing appearance, stopped awhile ago at one of the hotels in Boston, and asked for supper. Schaeffer, the famous dancing master, who, we are told, is one of the greatest wags in the country, being present, Boniface tipped him the wink to assume *pro tem.*, the duties of landlord. Schaeffar, putting on such an air of importance as became the master of the house, told the stranger he could have supper, and desired to know what he would choose. "Sausages," replied the other. "Very well, sir," replied the temporary landlord, stepping up to him. "I'll take your measure, if you please." "My measure!" ejaculated the stranger, and began to draw back. "Yes, sir," continued the wag, "we always take the measure of people before we get them a meal of victuals." "What! measure a man for a meal of victuals, the same as you would for a coat or pair of trowsers! By jingo! that beats me, I tell ye." Then surveying his stout frame with a rueful expression of countenance, he concluded not to take supper, but content himself with a couple of crackers and a glass of cider. "O, very well, sir," said the lover of fun; and the man having despatched the crackers, and sent the cider after them, asked if he could have a bed. "I'll see, presently," said the counterfeit landlord, and casting his eye busily over a slate that hung in the bar, he resumed, "Yes, sir, we can accommodate you—we have one bed that has but eleven in it." "Eleven in it!" said the fellow, his eyes glaring with renewed astonishment. "Yes, sir," replied the mere loss wag. "What! eleven in one bed, and more to be stowed in yet! By holy! I should like to know how they sleep in Boston." "Well, you shall soon have an opportunity of trying it. Here, Thomas, light this gentleman to bed, in No. 1,240."—"Stop, stop, Mister! I say, landlord, I should like to know first how we are to lie, so many in a bed!" O, there's no difficulty at all sir; we pile them up in layers, four lengthwise, and then four crosswise, and then the same number lengthwise again, and so on till we get the bed full." "Is that the way you fix 'em!—then, by the holy spoon!" (making towards the door,) "you don't catch me to stay in Boston this night—I know!"

CANINE SAUSAGES.—A lady in this city, a few days since having purchased some sausages of a couple of boys, overheard them, just as they left the house, disputing about the money. "Give me half on't," says one. "No I won't," says the other, "I'll have it all." "Now, that an't fair," rejoined the first, "you know 'tant, Jo, for half the *pup* was mine!" It is needless to say, that the lady, not relishing the idea of eating puppy sausages, threw her bargain into the street.—*Constellation.*

SERMON FOR BACHELORS.

The Hartford Mirror contains a lay sermon, for the special benefit of the Bachelors' Club, founded on the following text:

"And they called Rebecca and said unto her, wilt thou go with this man, and *she said I will go.*" Genesis c. 23, v. 28."

In those times, ceremony, formality, sighing and sentiment were altogether unknown. Rebecca was a sensible girl, and jumped at the first good offer. We could have picked out a better text to preach before the honourable and venerable fraternity, viz:—

Jacob kissed Rachel."

That is something substantial for bachelors to say grace over; the other text was for the benefit of Rebecca altogether.

"Jacob kissed Rachel,
And lifted up his voice and wept."

How pathetic. The fact is, time and the fashions make strange inroads upon poor human nature. Here was Jacob scouring the country to look for a wife, and on a fine sunny day in the valley of Padanaram, he saw her at a distance, drawing water from a well, being barefooted; and, without ceremony, he ran towards her, and in the language of the good book, he "Kissed her, and lifted up his voice and wept." We have no account that Rachel boxed his ears for his rudeness, as in these days of simplicity and innocence would have been done, particularly in "Good Society."

EXERCISE.—Throughout all nature, want of motion indicates weakness, corruption, inanimation and death. Trenck, in his damp prison, leaped about like a lion, in his fetters of 70 pounds weight, in order to preserve his health; and an illustrious physician observes, "I know not which is most necessary to the support of the human frame, food or motion." Were the exercise of the body attended to in a corresponding degree with that of the mind, men of great learning would be more healthy and vigorous—of more general talents—of simpler practical knowledge—more happy in their domestic lives—more enterprising—and more attached to their duties as men. In fine, it may with propriety be said, that the highest refinement of the mind, without improvement of the body, can never present any thing more than half a human being.—*Journal of Health.*

Philip Tidkneseo, in one of his publications, tells the following anecdote with much pleasantry, and very politely conveys a modest hint to young ladies.

"When I was a young man, says he, I often visited a distant relation, to whom I and my family had been much obliged. This gentleman had nine agreeable, nay beautiful daughters, who had often entertained me with the slip shop conversation of a rich, but a low, unbred woman, their neighbor, whose husband being appointed high sheriff, occasioned her to talk much to these ladies about the Grand Sheriff dinner she was to give. 'I am determined,' said she, to have an custards—for if I have custards, I must have cheese cakes, if I have cheese cakes, I must have jellies, and if jellies, fruit, &c. As I usually spent the Christmas at the country seat of this friend, with his lovely family, these sometimes arose a kind of merriment, called Christmas gambols, questions and commands, &c. Now, these innocent sports led the gentlemen sometimes to salute ladies all around, a pleasure in which I alone who perhaps loved them best, always declined partaking. This shyness in me seemed so unaccountable to them, that they, one and all, seized an occasion to rally me for *mauvaise honte*, so contrary to the etiquette at that time of the year. I confessed the force of the charge, and fully acknowledged my guilt, adding, that the only excuse that I could offer was, that if I had custards, I must have cheese cakes, if cheese cakes, jellies, if jellies, fruits, and if——, in short before I had half done with my *ifs* they all ran away and left me in the field of battle, and never rallied to make an attack on me again.

ANTI-POPULATION MANIA.—Lady Beaumont, who died a few weeks since, at her seat at Colcorton, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and who was the relict of the late Sir George Beaumont, by whose death the title became extinct, used to make a practice, for the purpose of impeding the increasing of population, to reject all candidates for farms, or other situations in her patronage, who had large families of children, and even those who had been lately married, if there appeared a probability of a numerous family. She even went so far as to call on some of her tenants, and tell them she would dismiss them from her estate if they had any more children; and she compelled a schoolmaster and his wife, whose situations were in her appointment, to sleep in different bed-rooms, and threatened them with the loss of their situations if they had any more children!

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—At the village of Thornton, in Dorsetshire, an ancient custom exists among the tenants of lands of depositing 5s. in a hole, in a certain tombstone in the churchyard, which prevents the Lord of the Manor from taking tithe of hay during the year. This must be done on St. Thomas's Day, before twelve o'clock, or the privilege is lost.

INFERNAL ALLITERATION.—A very popular young preacher, of that "pious and spiritual" band which my Lord Mountcashel cries up at the expense of Clergymen, who think the Gospel no worse for being preached with a little sobriety, in addressing a congregation last week, concluded an energetic anathema with these words:—"Hell will be your bed, and blue blazes your blankets!"

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE CASKET FOR DECEMBER,

EMBELLISHED with a fine portrait of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, Views of Castle Garden, N. Y., and Goodwin's Falls; an elegant Emblematic Title Page for the Volume; and MUSIC.

CONTENTS.—Biographical Memoir of Christopher Columbus; To the Autumn Leaf, W. G. C.; Biography of Gen. Anthony Wayne, continued; The Indian Trader, The Letter; Dishonest Husband; Chateaubriand and Bonaparte; Amy Ivansworth; Push; Blessings of Matrimony, Goodwin's Falls, N. Y.; Castle Garden, N. Y.; Retrospective Glance; The Subaltern; The Whirlwind; Reminiscences of New York; Wit and Sentiment; Music, "Oh give me back my Arab Steed."

POETRY.—Saturday Night at Sea, E. A. M'L.; Our greatest Boon, Cordelia; Oh! yes, I'll ever mention her, Roland; Lover's Soliloquy, Carlos; The Wanderer's Bride, Wilder; When from this glowing Heart, H. D. G.; Love and Hope, Maria; Fancy, Peter J.; Smiles and Tears, W. F. Marvin; O! where's the Pleasure now, J. H. H.; To a Lady, Arcolo; The Retired Convent, Willy; Impromptu on a Tear, J.; Enigmas, &c.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents. Published monthly, by S. C. ATKINSON,
dec. 12—tf No. 112 Chesnut street.

E. FAUSSET

HAS REMOVED from No. 10 to No. 25 SOUTH SECOND STREET, east side, between Market and Chesnut—where is offered for sale, at the lowest prices, a large assortment of real French Merino and Thibet Cloths, for Cloaks and Dresses; Merino and Cashmere Shawls and Scarfs, Silk Goods of every description; French Bombazines, English black do. superfine; rich black Lace Veils; Lace Collars, Caps, &c.; French Embroidery, Linen Cambrics, and Hukfs.; together with a general assortment of Dry Goods.
dec. 12—3t

Extraordinary Cure of Cancer!!!

IN the early part of the summer of 1826, I was afflicted with a tumor in the back of my head, suffering at first little inconvenience from it, no means were used for its recovery until the following winter.—I then found that it was much troubled by cold and heat. The ensuing spring I used considerable effort for its cure, without success, but finding it rather growing worse than better, I applied to a physician of skill and eminence. He attended it some months, without any benefit. I then applied to another, who, after many fruitless efforts, recommended that it be cut out. At this time, the sore had assumed a very unfavorable appearance, being half an inch high, and about an inch and a half wide, and very painful. It was called a cancerous cancer. I applied to several other physicians, who all, after attempting its cure, on failing to benefit, recommended the knife. I found that all the surgeons who saw it concurred in this opinion and I felt a strong reluctance to the proposed operation. My situation was now almost hopeless, as the cancerous part became worse with every remedial application. About two years after it first came on, a *handbill* was left by some person at our house, containing certificates of cures performed by WESTERN THOMAS WILSON, No. 85 Coates' street, N. L. My distress being great, I went to him, in hopes of relief. Dr. Wilson did not greatly encourage me at first, but said that his success, in other cases, he thought, would justify the attempt. This was about the 5th day of the sixth month, 1828. About this time, the head had been pronounced *incurable* by all the physicians who saw it, and then the opinion was, that the whole cancer must be cut out. Dr. Wilson, however, prepared his plasters, and by persevering, with various success, for several months, a cure was completed to my wonder and joy. The head was, indeed, in a sad condition; but the whole of the cancerous parts were extracted, and it is now as well that I am enabled to write this certificate with it, which otherwise could not have possibly been the case. To Dr. Wilson, under the blessings of Divine Providence, this most extraordinary cure is to be ascribed; and to him would I most earnestly recommend all who are likewise afflicted. It is not in this complaint alone, he has been successful. In a great variety of other all-ctive diseases he has acquired a just celebrity, having, in numerous instances, cured individuals who had been abandoned by the physicians as incurable, and who would, to all appearance, soon have fallen sacrifices to these diseases had he not arrested their progress, and restored the afflicted patient to life, health, and usefulness. To him, therefore, are my gratitude and obligations due.

AMOS ROBERTS,
No. 52 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.
dec. 19—4t

REUBEN MANLY & CO.
104 SOUTH STREET.

SOLD Quarter of $10,000 in Union Canal,
No. 1 32 45, to one of their country friends, which gives them much pleasure. Nos. drawn are—

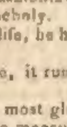
20	25	49					$30,000 sold in South street.	
23	44	24					10,000	
1	32	45					10,000 sold by R. Manly & Co.	
25	49	50					5,000	22 32 45 4,210
1	22	32					5,000	

REUBEN MANLY & CO. sold several Quarters of 500, 500, 400, &c.

Next Union Canal Lottery draws 7th January, 1829. MARK WELL, 10 DRAWN BALLOTS—$30,000 for $10; but to their country friends they will only charge 9 dollars.
dec. 19—tf

REAL ESTATE
AT PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at public sale, on Monday, December 28, 1828, at two o'clock, P. M., on the premises,



That valuable Dairy Farm, now in the tenure of Elias Baker, situated in the township of *Lower Merion, Montgomery* county, thirteen miles from the city of Philadelphia, adjoining the Philadelphia and Gulf Road, and lands of Henry Pugh, Peter Peachon and others; containing 116½ acres first rate land, twenty five of which is well covered with fine timber, nine acres excellent meadow, and nine under orchard, selected fruit trees. On the premises are erected an excellent stone dwelling house, stone barn, and two spring houses, over never failing springs of fine water, chair house, and other necessary outbuildings. The plough land is divided into fields by excellent fences, made principally of chesnut rails and posts. Should the purchaser prefer it, one half part of the purchase money may remain on the premises.

The above is highly worthy the attention of those who wish to possess a first rate farm, in fine tilth, and situated in a neighbourhood justly said to be exceeded by none other in the State of Pennsylvania. Terms made known at Sale. Those who wish to view the premises previous to the day of sale, are requested to call upon Elias Baker, thereon.

WILLIAM MATHEYS, Jr.
dec. 12—2t ANN ELLIOTT.

NEW MUSIC.

JUST published by J. EDGAR, No. 36 South Sixth street, the Troubadour, from the celebrated opera of John of Paris, sung at the Chesnut Theatre, by Mr. and Mrs. Pearman, and Miss George. The Tear, Poetry by T. Moore, Esq.; Oh, Listen to my Song, my Love, Schnyikill Waltz, and the celebrated song of the Poachers, as sung by Mr. Andrews, at the Arch street Theatre.

Also, a supply of Piano Fortes, and other Musical Instruments of the best quality, and a quantity of Guitar and Violin Strings. Piano Fortes tuned, and music copied in the neatest manner.

Orders from the country supplied at the shortest notice.
dec. 19—3t*

JACOB R. MIDDLETON'S
CABINET WAREROOM,
NO. 32 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of Furniture, manufactured of good materials and workmanship, on the most reasonable terms. All kinds of Cabinet Furniture neatly cleaned up and repaired.

By strict attention to business, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. J. R. MIDDLETON.

N. B. Coffins made at the shortest notice.
dec. 19—3t*

Superior Cast Steel Edge Tools.

MANUFACTURED by Dunlop, Maddox & Co. Lemmon Works, Chambersburg, Pa. Carpenters', Ship Carpenters' and Coopers' Tools, of all kinds; Butcher's Choppers and Cleavers; Felling Axes; Chisels; Drawing Knives; Hatchets, &c. manufactured of the best steel, and if not good to be returned.

Also, a general assortment of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, for sale low, wholesale and retail, at LESLEY & MEREDITH'S
Hardware Store, No. 248 Market street, six doors above Sixth street, Philadelphia. dec. 19—tf

Baker's Intelligence Office,
Established in May, 1811.

NO. 8 Franklin Place, Procures Houses and Parts, Boarders, Farmers, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardeners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Grooms, Bar Keepers, Cutlers, Porters, House Keepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children and Bought servants.

For sale, the time of a good coloured Girl, 18 years old, and 10 to serve.

Persons having Real Estate to sell or let, will find it to their interest to enter it gratis.
dec. 19—4t*

A CARD.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

THE Subscriber is happy to inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has, by numerous experiments, come to the knowledge of preparing leather for boots and shoes which will entirely resist water, without any interlining, as is the practice generally of those who are sold to make water proof boots; his method of thus preparing his stock of which his boots are made, will render the leather so pliable that it seldom or ever will break, except by age, the above he will warrant, and invites those who wish to have their feet dry and warm to call and satisfy themselves on the subject; no additional charge will be exacted, as he intends to make all his boots impervious to water.

THOMAS STREET, Boot Maker,
No. 108 N. Second street, 3 doors below Race st.
nov. 21—3m

American Stenographic Academy,
BY M. T. C. GOULD,
No. 6 North Eighth Street, Philadelphia.

MR. GOULD teaches persons to record the language of public speakers as fast as delivered. Those who cannot attend his personal instructions, may acquire the art from his book—the 7th edition of which, is now before the public, price 50 cents.

N. B. This work will be sent by mail to any part of the United States, upon the following conditions, viz.

If $1 be enclosed in a letter from a less distance than 150 miles, the writer will receive a copy of short hand free from postage both ways. If from a greater distance than 150, he will receive two copies, paying his own postage both ways. Post Masters, and others, who prefer to pay postage both ways, will of course receive two copies in all cases.

☞ A copy shall be sent to the publisher of any Newspaper in the United States, who will give this advertisement one conspicuous insertion, and forward a number of his paper containing the same.
nov. 28—tf

Vegetable Tooth-Ache Drops.

THE only specific ever offered to the public, from which a radical and permanent cure may be obtained of that disagreeable pain, the tooth-ache, with all its attendant evils; such as fracturing jaws in extracting of the teeth, which often proves more painful than the tooth-ache itself; and cold passing from the decaying teeth to the jaw, thence to the head, producing a rheumatic affection, with many other unpleasant effects, such as a disagreeable breath, bad taste in the mouth, &c. &c. all of which are occasioned from foul or decaying teeth. I am happy in having it in my power to offer to the world a remedy that will not only remove the pain, but preserve the teeth from further decay, (2 times out of 10 if properly applied,) and arrest the disease in such as are decaying and have not commenced aching, restoring them to health and usefulness.

N. B. There are many cases that are difficult to bring the liquid in contact with the parts affected, hence failures sometimes occur, to obviate which, I would recommend that it be applied by a dentist. William J. A. Birkey, surgeon dentist, No. 99 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, has used it in his practice with success, for some time past.

Prepared and sold wholesale and retail by the proprietor in Philadelphia; also sold by the following Druggists: T. W. DYOTT, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets; J. C. JENKINS, No. 307 Market street, north side; M. L. GORDON, S. E. corner of Third and Race streets; J. A. CANTRELL, No. 472 South Front street; S. P. GRIFFITH, S. W. corner of Chesnut and Eighth streets; E. TOWNSEND, S. E. corner of Chesnut and Tenth sts; Dr. W. C. POOLE, S. E. corner of Ninth and Race sts; W. BIDDLE, N. W. corner of Eleventh and Arch sts; W. MARIOT, N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch sts; T. DUGDALE, No. 45 Arch street; W. HANLEY, in Seventh, below Pine st.; W. H. DUFFIELD, N. E. corner of Fourth and Pine sts; T. M'CLINTOCK, N. W. corner of Fifth and Callowhill sts.; GEORGE MELLOR, N. E. corner 4th and Walnut; Douglass and Abbott, South East corner of Third and Arch streets.

☞ To guard against counterfeits the directions round each bottle will be signed by the proprietor.
T. WHITE.
aug. 22—20t

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

☞ *IT HAS NEVER FAILED.* ☜

THIS Medicine, the never-failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made *either by letter, or personally.*
nov. 7—1y

JAMES F. CALLBREATH,
Ladies' Boot and Shoe Maker.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has at his store, No. 58 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, 5 DOORS ABOVE ARCH STREET, Philadelphia, a general assortment of LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, all of which will be sold as low as at any store in the city, quality considered. Families in the country, and country store keepers, can be supplied on reasonable terms, and on the shortest notice.
oct. 17—3m*

CONVEYANCING, &c.

THE Subscriber has opened an office at No. 185 Green Street, for the purchase and sale of Real Estate.

Also attends to the drawing of Deeds, Wills, Bonds, Mortgages, and other writings of every description, on reasonable terms.

☞ A register kept of property on sale; and every attention paid with scrupulous fidelity.

Money procured on Bond, Mortgage, or other sufficient security.

Mechanics' Accounts arranged and adjusted; Drawchts of machinery, architectural plans and buildings, drawn with neatness and accuracy.
nov. 7—tf J. EVANS REDMAN.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.
No. 250 Market, opposite Decatur Street.

S. POTTER has constantly on sale at the above Warehouse, at the lowest mill prices, every description of paper manufactured in the United States, on which a liberal credit will be given.
sept. 12—tf

PHILADELPHIA
PATENT LOCK MANUFACTORY,
No. 98 North Seventh street.

MICHAEL KATEZ respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale, as above, a general assortment of Locks of every description, of his own manufacture, which he can warrant equal to any made in this country.

Orders for Locks received and executed with punctuality.

N. B. Bells Hung, Locks, &c. repaired as usual.
nov. 28—6m

TETTER OINTMENT.

THE article now offered to the public has been found, after numerous trials, one of the most efficacious remedies for this unpleasant disease, as most other eruptions of the skin. Being entirely a vegetable preparation, it may be used on children with perfect safety. Prepared only at F. KLETT'S, Wholesale and retail Drug Store, N. E. corner of Callowhill and Second streets
july 11—tf

SAMUEL COBB'S
Ready Made Coffin Establishments,

AT No. 43 South Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune, adjoining the African Episcopal Church, and at South Fifth street, 4th door below Catharine, Philadelphia.

Samuel Cobb respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened ready made Coffin Establishments at the above places, where every thing appertaining to the business can be procured at the shortest notice, and the utmost punctuality; also at the most reasonable prices.

Hearse, Mourning Coaches, Ice Boxes of a superior quality, together with every other requisite on the lowest terms.

There being frequently unpleasant feelings as regards disinterment, he would beg leave to state that he has invented a preventive, which he is who will have the desired effect, and at a trifling expense, which can at any time be examined by those who wish to purchase, at the establishment in Fifth street, between Walnut and Prune.

A list of the various prices of interment in the different burial grounds, always to be seen, and every other information given.

N. B. It being his intention to devote himself entirely to the business, attendance will be given at all hours, and all times.
dec. 12—3m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of SHEPHERD & TOLAN, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those having demands against said firm, are requested to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement, to the surviving partner.

ENOS TOLAN.
Holmesburg, Pa., December 19—3t*

INDEMNITY FROM LOSS BY
FIRE.

The Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia,

LATELY incorporated by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with perpetual charter, for the sole purpose of Insuring from Loss or Damage by Fire:

RICHARD WILLING, *President.*
CHARLES N. BANCKER, *Secretary.*

Directors.

James Schott,	Levi Ellmaker,
Henry C. Carey,	Thomas Hart,
Thomas I. Wharton,	Tobias Wagner,
Charles Roberts,	William Chalmers.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to effect Insurance in town and country, on Houses, Barns, Manufactories, Stores and other buildings, Ships in harbour and upon the stocks, and on Goods, Wares and Merchandize upon the land, or lying in port, and on Agricultural Products, upon as liberal terms as any similar institution.

Applications made at the office, No. 163½ Chesnut street, third door below Fifth street, either personally, or by letter, with description of the property, will receive prompt attention.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, Secretary.
aug. 1—tf

REMOVAL.

GEORGE MILNER, Carpet Manufacturer, removed from 152 North Fourth street, to No. 42 Race street, between Front and Second streets. He respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has got on hand a quantity of Domestic Carpet, of a good quality, which he will sell low for cash.

N. B. All kinds of customers' carpet were at the shortest notice, at No. 42 Race street, as above.
oct. 3—3m

MEDICAL SPECIFIC
FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

DR. RAFINESQUE, Professor of Medical Botany, &c. the original inventor and proprietor of the PULMEL, has lately taken the concern into his own hands, and established in Philadelphia a CHEMICAL MANUFACTORY of Syrup, Balsam, Wine, Chocolate, Essence, Powders, &c. of PULMEL, sold at $1 for 20 doses, with a large discount for cash and wholesale.

The PULMEL is a safe and efficient, mild and palatable Remedy for the CONSUMPTION, and nothing else. It has within 2 years cured or relieved 500 persons from Boston to New Orleans, being taken inwardly and inhaled.

Just published by him, the PULMIST; or, the Art to cure the Consumption. Price one dollar; sent free of postage to any part of the United States. He practices exclusively as a Pulmist in Diseases of the Lungs. Ample written Consultations on Specific Cases, $10, Verbal ones, 5; Visits, 1.

The PULMEL, and the Work sold in Philadelphia by Brown, Hargis, Carpenter, Fullerton, Garretson, Garrigues, Hart, Klett, Mackenzie, Marshall, Morris, Reakirt, Reynolds, Reynolds, Scattergood, Shepherd, Varnell, and other Druggists. Pamphlet on the Pulmel given gratis by them.
dec. 5—3m

Gum Elastic over Shoes.

A HANDSOME lot just opened, and will be retailed low. Gentlemen's Boots for $2 50.

Water proof composition for Boots and Shoes.

Also, a general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
dec. 5—tf No. 2 North Sixth street.

INDIGESTION.
Mead's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,

A SAFE and efficacious remedy for all those deranged states of the digestive organs, constituting Dyspepsia, or Indigestion. This medicine is the invention of a Physician, who has applied his study and practice for a number of years to this distressing disease, and is therefore the result of much experience. Induced by the duty he owes society, the proprietor has adopted this mode of circulation, in order to give it a greater range of publicity, and that it may become more extensively useful than it could possibly be, were it confined within the private practice of any individual whatever.—The great success of these Pills in the cure of those distressing symptoms attending Dyspepsia or Indigestion, have induced many persons, without any knowledge of the materials made use of in this celebrated remedy, to offer to the public as a cure for Dyspepsia, various articles under the name of Pills, Tinctures &c. in recommending which, they have adopted the very words of the skilful and scientific inventor of this medicine.—The public are therefore requested to observe that none are genuine unless the directions accompanying each box, have the signature of George Smith.

For sale in New York, by O. & W. Hull, No. 128 Maiden Lane, between Pearl and Water streets. Agents for the proprietor, J. & A. & W. B. Post, No. 41 William street; Lawrence Keese & Co. No. 115 Maiden Lane; and John C. Morrison, 188 Greenwich st.; in Philadelphia, by Isaac Thompson, and T. W. Dyott; in Baltimore, by C. & D. & S. Keener, and George H. Keel; in Charleston, by Wm. Burgoyne; in Savannah, by Anson Parsons; in Washington, by Nathaniel Jewett; in Alexandria, D. C. by E. Stabler & Son, and in New Orleans, by Wm. Hudson.
oct. 17—6m

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, below Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of COFFINS, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented.

Also, stuff of every description ready prepared, which at the shortest notice can be made to order. The whole business of funerals will be attended to, if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Ice House, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *CIRCUMSTANCES TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION.*
aug. 30—tf

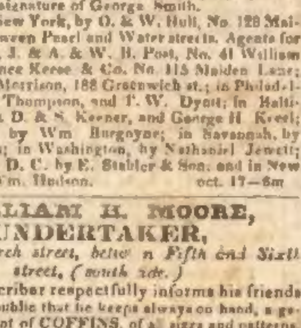
D. WIDENER, AGENT AND TAILOR,
No. 107 Race street, fourth door above Third.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS made and trimmed cheap for cash. A general assortment of Cloths and Cassimeres on hand, as cheap as at any store in this city.

☞ First rate Stocks, Gloves, Handkerchiefs and Vests, ready made, cheap for cash.
march 28—1y

FIRE PROOF DOORS
AND STANDING SCREW PRESSES.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different sizes, for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.—MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES, made to order, and SMITH WORK in general, by
CHARLES EVANS,
april 26—1y No. 33 Bread street.



Wholesale Shoe and Boot Warehouse,
NO. 18 North Third street, between Market street and the City Hotel, Philadelphia.
Jan. 3—1y ABRAHAM SCHRACK.

JACKSON'S
Philadelphia Lead Pencil and Ever-Point Lead Manufactory.

THE dealers in Ever-Point Pencil Cases, are informed that the Leads made by WILLIAM JACKSON will hereafter, if required, be put up in boxes of one dozen each, and the price of them will be reduced to $1 25 per gross, but when put up in boxes of one gross each, 12½ cents lower. An additional supply of these very superior Lead Pencils made by Wm. JACKSON have been received. The preference given to them at the seat of government of the United States, by introducing them into most of the public offices at Washington, as well as by banks and other public institutions in this city, and their preference by engineers and artists, who have certified them to be fully equal, if not superior to the best London make, (although much lower in price,) are conclusive proofs of their superiority.

Also, JACKSON'S Patent Ivory Ever Point Pencil Cases.
WILLIAM JONES,
Agent for the Manufacturer, No. 23 North Fourth street.
nov. 28—6t

THOMAS EARLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE NO. 20 PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.

RESIDENCE No. 199 North Sixth street, between Vine and Callowhill.

Legal business promptly attended to; and Bonds, Mortgages, Petitions, and other writings drawn, on moderate terms.

Office open daily from 8, A. M. till sunset. A Saturday evenings.
sept. 6

MR. DOWNE,
PROFESSOR OF THE GERMAN FL

MOST respectfully announces to those gentlemen who wish to improve themselves in the German, that he intends giving lessons. For terms, apply at his residence, No. 32 Palmyra Street.

N. B. Those Gentlemen who have already learned, may probably derive some benefit from his lessons.
dec. 5

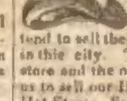
WANTED,

AN apprentice to the Jewellery Business, about 15 years of age. Enquire at this office.
dec. 12—3t

To those Afflicted with the Dropsy.

A PERSON recently from the South, in possession of a recipe which will infallibly dicate that fatal disease, offers it to the public, with assurance of a safe and speedy cure. Certificates respects the efficacy of the medicine, as well as being injurious to the constitution, can be shown particulars inquire at this office.
Nov.

TYSE & CO.



INFORM the public that have taken one of the stores No. 36 and 37 in the Arcade that they intend to keep HATS of the best materials and workmanship that can be obtained; and that they intend to sell their work lower than any other Hat store in this city. The difference to the rent between store and the other Hat Stores in this city, will enable us to sell our Hats from $1 to 1 50, lower than the Hat Stores. Some of the Hat Stores in this city are paying 12, 13 and 16 hundred dollars rent, and we pay store for one hundred; and if our work does not prove what we say it will, we will make any deduction required. We are determined to establish our store in the Arcade, if it can be done by good work and low prices. We invite the public to call and examine our work. We intend to pay particular attention to the latest fashions